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Building collapse



The second floor of a house in Lok Hing Lane, at the junction of Peking Street and Lyndhurst Terrace, collapsed shortly after 6.15 a.m. yesterday. The Fire Brigade went to the scene and rescued five persons—two men, two women and a 13-year-old boy. They were sent to the Queen Mary Hospital. After treatment the women and the men were allowed to go home while the boy was detained. Photo shows part of the collapsed house.—("China Mail" photo).

TRUMAN ATTACK ON THE SOVIET

Washington, May 22.

President Harry S. Truman today attacked Russia's boycott of the United Nations over the Chinese Communist issue as a wilful flouting of the UN charter.

He told Congress that the world organisation is sensibly carrying on 'business' as usual.

The Chief Executive, in a report to Congress, attacked the Russian refusal to attend UN sessions with Chinese Nationalist delegates. He also said that the year 1948 produced a tightening of the East-West conflict.

After reviewing numerous specific issues in which he said the Russians blocked constructive action in the UN last year, Mr. Truman declared: "The year ended with a deepening of the tension which has marked international relations throughout the post-war period."

This was true for many reasons—which still hold good in the middle of 1950. Among them related failure to agree on an atomic control plan, failure to progress toward ending the armaments race, and the tendency of the Russians, while blocking German and Japanese peace settlements, to isolate themselves increasingly from the rest of the world.

In this connection, the President noted for the first time in a United Nations report that Russia now has possession of the atomic weapon. He gave the world the first official Western report last September 23 when he announced that an atomic explosion had occurred in the Soviet Union.

The UN report was prepared by the State Department and Mr. Truman submitted it to Congress with a letter setting forth his personal views.

The letter and report made it clear that the President intended

to strive for the UN as a universal organization—that is, including the Communist as well as the Western powers. At the same time, he emphasised that within this framework—the American Government intends to do anything it can to strengthen the West and block present Soviet policies.

"Pravda" accuses President Truman of trying to incite new war hysteria in the U.S. celebration of Armed Forces Day.

The military "clique" tried to use the day as a new cause for inciting war hysteria in the arms race," said "Pravda," organ of the Communist Party. "The signal was given by President Truman."

The paper also struck out at General Omar Bradley, whom it quoted as saying in a San Francisco speech that the American people ought to tighten their belts and get down to defence work.

"Obviously," said "Pravda," "it is not enough that the budget earmarks 76 per cent in preparation for aggressive war."

"Pravda's" editorial writer gave no hint as to how he arrived at the 76 per cent figure. The budget submitted by President Truman on January 9 called for military expenditures of about \$13,500,000,000 in a total budget of \$42,000,000,000.

(Russia's most recent budget called for military expenditure of about \$15,000,000,000 for military purposes in a total expenditure of about \$78,000,000,000. The Russian budget is not comparable to the U.S. Government budget because it includes expenditures for all Government-owned industry and farms and Government trading corporations. A comparable American figure would also include private industry and farming and trade.)—Associated Press.

S'HAU-TIENTSIN SHIP ROUTE

San Francisco, May 21. Peking Radio said today that the State-owned China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. is getting ready to resume the Shanghai-Tientsin run next month as a result of the lifting of the Shanghai blockade.

The broadcast said that the Nationalist evacuation of the Chinese was excellent news for shippers, industrialists and businessmen of the Yangtze Valley, who celebrated the Communist victory by dancing in the streets.—United Press.

ECA TAIWAN MISSION TO BE CLOSED DOWN?

Move to Saigon said under consideration SUGGESTION TO WASHINGTON

Taipei, May 22.

Indications today are that the United States State Department is considering an order closing down the Economic Co-operation Administration programme in Taiwan and moving into Saigon to spend Nationalist China's remaining allocations in Indo-China.

This is not official. No decision has been made. No dates have been set. But Consular, ECA and JCRR staff members have been alerted.

American women personnel of those organisations as well as those of the J. G. White Engineering Company which has a contract with CUSA (Council on United States Aid) have been instructed to get their belongings packed up in readiness for the expected Washington decision to terminate all ECA and subsidiary activities in Taiwan.

Officially the only declaration made had been the Charge d'Affaires, Robert Strong's, "no comment."

However it is understood from an inner source of one of the above organisations that a recommendation has been made in Washington to get ready to abandon the ECA programme in Taiwan and set up in Saigon.

This recommendation, it was understood but not officially confirmed, was made on the official American thinking that Taiwan will fall to the Communists without a fight—a direct contradiction of the opinion of Nationalists of all ranks.

Last December, through the revelation of a secret State Department memorandum by the United Press in Tokyo, the official State Department line was that Taiwan was already lost and that its fall would come not in battle but in internal collapse. Nationalist China never officially commented on such a line of thinking as it was never communicated to its representatives by the State Department.

No hope

Everything in the Nationalist preparations and declarations from Chiang Kai-shek on down the line points to refutation of the American viewpoint. They insist they will fight. They prepared for it. The Generalissimo repeatedly said he was not going any place from Taiwan except back to the mainland.

Reflecting the State Department's official policy—but with reluctance on the part of some ECA and other high staff members—was the reported recommendation to Washington filed last week after American officials concluded that:

1. There was no long range hope for Taiwan;
2. That the island will be lost without a battle.

It was believed that the major element of the recommendation

Griffiths and Strachey off

London, May 22.

The Secretary for the Colonies, James Griffiths, and the War Minister, John Strachey, left by air for Singapore today for an on the spot study of Communist-occupied Malaya.

Their departure was delayed for two hours when engineers detected a defect in the pressurisation system of the RAF Constellation plane.

Mr. Strachey made it clear before they left that "bandit" was too pretty a term for the Malaya terrorists. He said "I think the most appropriate word for the enemy is not bandits or guerrillas, which makes them sound like Robin Hood. They are adopting terrorist tactics and are organised by the Communists."

was contained in the report of the United States Attaché—Military, Air and Naval—that in any respect, with or without fighting, Taiwan could be counted on as a Nationalist bastion for no longer than four more months.

No time table

It must be pointed out that the recommendation as regards the ECA programme carried no time table. It was not set next week or next month as the time to end the programme.

Some predictions were that efforts would be made to carry on until June 30 which would take the work through the fiscal year. The decision, however, was left up to Washington.

It was understood that the recommendation to Washington pointed to the Nationalist own public declarations that a Communist attack must come in June or July.

Chinese Nationalist outpost defences were put on a 24-hour alert

today awaiting the signal indicating a Communist invasion attempt of Taiwan was imminent although there was confidence in most official quarters that General Chen Yi is still rearranging his timetable set up by the Chusans evacuation.

Meanwhile, the high level conferences with General Chiang Kai-shek participating continue in Taipei.—United Press.

Mr. Robert C. Strong, the United States Charge d'Affaires in Taiwan, arrived from Taipei by a special U.S. navy aircraft yesterday.

Mr. Strong was accompanied by Mr. R. I. Rule, U.S. Liaison Officer in Taipei, and Mr. W. P. McCarthy, of the U.S. Consulate in Taipei.

Mr. Strong could not be reached for comment on the possible closing down of the ECA mission.

STERLING AREA AND JAPAN

Tokyo, May 22.

SCAP and British Commonwealth representatives are to open a series of meetings here soon to discuss further trade between Japan and the sterling area.

There is almost unanimous hope and belief that such trade will be expanded.

Japan and the sterling area countries—the United Kingdom, Australia, India, New Zealand and South Africa—have been trading since July 1, 1949 under an agreement which is expected by June 31, 1950 to result in \$275,000,000 to \$300,000,000 worth of commerce.

The date for the opening of the trade conference has not been announced, but it is expected to begin before the end of this month.—Associated Press.

CHINA & INDIA

New Delhi, May 22.

Mao Tse-tung told the new Indian Ambassador that Communist China has no aggressive intentions against India. It was stated here today.—Associated Press.

Lap Sap Mei situation unchanged

The situation at Lap Sap Mei and nearby Chingchow Island remained unchanged during the past 24 hours after the abortive landing attempt made by the Chinese Communist forces on these two strategic islands last Friday, according to latest reports yesterday.

Ships plying between Macao and Hong Kong have all resumed their original course which passes along the South coast of Lantau Island and to the North of Lap Sap Mei.

They were advised by the Harbour Authorities here on Saturday to alter the course by taking the way of Kap Shui Mun in view of the uncertain situation around Lap Sap Mei.

PEKING'S NOTE TO BRITAIN

London, May 22.

The British Government has received further questions from the Chinese Communists concerning establishment of diplomatic relations with Britain, the Foreign Office said today.

A Chinese Communist communication was received during the week-end and is being studied by the Foreign Office Far Eastern department.

It was the first communication received by the British Government since March 17 when Britain replied to the first Communist queries of the concessions Britain would make for establishment of diplomatic relations.

The Peking Government's March 17 note stated that the Chinese Communists "do" given assurances of British support for the seat in the United Nations Security Council, and also Peking's claims to Taiwan, before diplomatic relations were established.

The Communists also are insisting that Britain should hand over any Chinese Nationalist assets remaining within the Commonwealth and Empire.

In reply the British Government told Peking that Britain would be prepared to vote for the Chinese Communists on the United Nations Security Council if this was in accordance with the majority vote.

On the question of Chinese Nationalist assets the British Government said that property which actually belonged to the Nationalist Government and had been impounded by the British Foreign Office pending the establishment of relations with Peking when the property would automatically be handed over.

The British Government said that in some cases the disposal of Chinese Nationalist property would be subject to confirmation by courts of law at which rival claims would be represented.

The 71 aircraft are the subject of a legal battle which is to be heard by the Privy Council in London. An American Airways corporation, headed by Major-General Claire Chennault, is opposing the decision of the Hong Kong Supreme Court that the planes are the property of the Chinese Communists.

Strong note

In their latest note the Chinese Communists are also believed to have asked questions regarding the restriction of Chinese immigration into Hong Kong and the banning of certain Chinese publications in Singapore and Malaya.

The Foreign Office spokesman today confirmed receipt in London of a strong note from the Chinese People's Government protesting at the failure of the Hong Kong Government to hand over the aircraft.

It is considered certain here that Britain will retain the aircraft in Hong Kong until General Claire Chennault, who claims to have bought the aircraft from their former Chinese Nationalist owners, has appealed to the Privy Council against a decision of the Hong Kong Supreme Court awarding them to the Chinese People's Government.

Since it is now clear that Peking is making the handing over of the aircraft a condition for exchanging diplomatic missions, it now looks as if the establishment of full diplomatic relations between the two countries will be put off until the Privy Council gives its decision.—United Press.

ASIA AID PLAN TO BE UNDER WAY THIS YEAR

Canberra, May 22.

The British Commonwealth aid plan for assistance to South and South East Asia should be well under way before the end of the year, Lord MacDonald, the chief British delegate to the Sydney Conference, said here today.

The commencement date of practical aid would depend on the speed with which the various countries seeking it submitted their needs, he added.

Lord MacDonald, who is the United Kingdom Paymaster-General, led the British delegation to the seven-nation Commonwealth Conference which formulated the aid scheme. He spent the week-end at Canberra and plans to visit New Zealand before returning to Britain by way of the United States.

In a Press interview today, Lord MacDonald said that the delegates to the conference recognised that economic development would be an effective barrier to the march of Communism. "We believe that when the people in this area realise that the British Commonwealth is interested in their future, the psychological attitude we desire will be produced," Lord MacDonald continued.

"I have no doubt Russia is already giving economic aid to Asian countries where the Communist influence is strongest," Lord MacDonald said. "British and non-British countries would be treated alike, and any advice on the nature of the most advisable programme would be readily available."

British comment

The Sydney conference was unhappily managed, the Liberal "Manchester Guardian" stated today. The newspaper said in an editorial: "Because the Australian and British delegates clashed over a subordinate issue, interest has been centred on that rather than on the positive achievement of the conference."

"In fact," the newspaper said, "Mr. Spender's protest, in the end, safely and wisely, adopted by the conference, was only a part, and a small part, of the transactions of the conference."

The newspaper asked: "With so much attention now being concentrated on South East Asia, will Russia shift its interest to the South West—Persia and the Arab States?"

"Russia's note to Persia last week may not have been very disturbing. But Persia's strategic importance must never be forgotten," the "Manchester Guardian" said.

"The London Times" said in an editorial: "The careful and systematic approach advocated by Britain and approved by the Sydney conference will have to be judged by the result of the 'what is envisaged is a co-operative effort based on all the resources that can be mobilised inside and outside South East Asia.'"

The newspaper said the aim was to make the best use of the human and material resources of every country which was ready to play its part in raising the living

EIGHT NATIONS GOING TO BAGUIO

Manila, May 22.

Eight countries will send delegates to the conference of South East Asian nations opening at Baguio, Philippines summer capital, President Elpidio Quirino said today.

Mr. Quirino told his weekly Press conference that the countries attending will be India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia, the Philippines and Burma. Formal acceptance had not yet been received from Burma, but he appeared confident that it would send representatives.

Mr. Quirino said the conference would probably be in session three days. General sessions will be preceded by committee meetings, at which the agenda for the conference will be decided upon by the delegates.

Delegations to the parity will also determine whether observations from other countries will be allowed.

"The preparations for the conference are complete," Mr. Quirino said. "It will be the first conference of its kind in our region, which might now be called the real new world. Just look at the area we cover and the people we represent."

"The fact that this is the first time we are getting together to solve our common problems should be interesting not only to this region of the world," Mr. Quirino said.

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Former high official in Malaya warns of danger of invasion

London, May 22.

Sir George Maxwell, a former British high official in Malaya, wrote in a letter to the "Daily Telegraph" today that the "hot war" in Malaya was only the beginning and that the guerrillas there were the advance guard of a possible campaign of invasion.

Sir George Maxwell, who was Chief Secretary to the Government of the Federated Malay States from 1920 to 1926, wrote: "High officials in Malaya are doing a public disservice by referring to bandits, who are merely offenders against the ordinary criminal laws of a country, whereas those who are causing the trouble are essentially guerrillas with an assigned task in organised guerrilla warfare."

"The men now openly fighting against the Government forces are the successors of the men who formed the 'Malayan' Anti-Japanese army under the control of Moscov-trained Chinese Communists and who did excellent work during the Japanese occupation."

"After the Japanese capitulation they surrendered some of their arms to the British authorities and went into comparative obscurity, while other Communists banded themselves with creating a Communist-controlled Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions with the object of paralysing Malaya by a general strike."

"Early in 1948, documents captured by the police proved conclusively that the 'guerrillas' under Chinese Communist control were again ready to take the field."

"The warnings were clear-given by the Government, and in June 1948 the campaign opened with murders of planters and miners."

"Regularly and ferociously they derail trains, ambush military and police convoys, raid and burn villages and kidnap and murder civilians. By an elaborate system of agents, who combine extortion with recruiting, they have established such a supremacy over the population that no one dares to give any information to the police."

"The Government admits openly that the force of the campaign has in the last few months increased to a dangerous degree but still it only talks of bandits or terrorists. The fact is that the guerrillas are the advance guard of a possible campaign of invasion with the duty of making the preliminary preparations such as a survey of the future field of operations and the disruption of business and administrative centres."

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The Weather

At 6.00 a.m. (8 a.m. HKST) the moderate anti-cyclone covers Japan and the adjacent sea. The active trough extends from the depression over India China across the China Sea and the Luzon Strait.

Today's Forecast—Fresh E. winds, moderating later. Cloudy with intermittent drizzle.

Yesterday's Weather—Maximum: 73.0 deg. Fah. Minimum: 67.0 deg. Fah. Rainfall: 1.54 mm. (0.06 in.) Total since 1949: 118.5 mm. (4.67 in.)

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20 Words \$2 for 1 insertion
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model, or luxury radiogram—we
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made Summer Dresses from \$20.00
up. Jugg arrived Raw Silk, Linen,
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Nathan Road, Tel. 50596.

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SCRIBBLING PADS—100 pages
at 50 cents each. On sale at
"China Mail" Office, Windsor
House, Tel. 22312.

NOTICE TO MARINERS
NO. 23 OF 1950

HONG KONG WATERS
VICTORIA HARBOUR
MAIN NAVAL ANCHORAGE
OVERHAUL OF MOORINGS

Diving operations in connec-
tion with the overhaul of No.
2 Moorings, Main Naval An-
chorage, will be carried out
between May 22 and June 12,
1950.

2. Every vessel approach-
ing a vessel employed in over-
hauling moorings shall proceed
at dead slow speed and shall
take all necessary avoiding
action.

Authority:—Marine Depart-
ment, Hong Kong.

J. JOLLY,
Director of Marine.

Marine Office,
Hong Kong, May 20, 1950.

MARINE DEPARTMENT
NOTICE NO. 10
OF 1950

FOR INFORMATION
OF SHIP OPERATORS AND
CHARTERS

It is hereby notified that
Thursday, May 18, 1950, has
been declared a Weather-non-
working day.

J. JOLLY,
Director of Marine.

Marine Office,
Hong Kong, May 20, 1950.

PEAK TRAMWAYS
COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Ordinary Yearly Gen-
eral Meeting of Shareholders
will be held at the Hongkong
Hotel, Hong Kong, on Wednes-
day 24th May 1950 at 12 Noon
for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Directors,
together with a Statement of
Accounts for the year ended
31st March 1950, and for the
election of Directors and the
appointment of Auditors.

The Register and Transfer
books of the Company will be
closed from the 12th May to
the 24th May 1950 both days
inclusive during which period
no transfer of shares can be
registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS
& SON, LTD.
General Managers

Hong Kong, May 5, 1950.

NOTICE

This is to notify members
that The H.K. Women's Inter-
national Club will be closed
for repairs as from Friday,
(May 26th) at 3.00 p.m. to
Tuesday, May 30th inclusive.



FOR THE
PROTECTION OF CHILDREN
SUFFERING CHILDREN

Dr. F. I. Tsang
Chairman
China Building

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY
Mr. Li Fook Wo
Hon. Treasurer
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Hongkong and Shanghai
Banking Corporation,
Hongkong.

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BANK

HONGKONG (TRUSTEE)
LTD.

SUA MANGGI'S RUBBER
COMPANY, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies
Ordinance, Hongkong)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
AND
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1949.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Thirty-fifth Ordinary
General Meeting of Share-
holders in the above-named
Company will be held at 601/
606, Marina House, Hongkong,
on Tuesday, the 23rd May,
1950, at 10.45 a.m. for the fol-
lowing purposes.

To receive and consider the
Directors' Report and State-
ment of Accounts for the year
ended 31st December, 1949; to
elect a Director; to elect Audi-
tors, and to transact any other
ordinary business of the Com-
pany.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from
the 15th to the 23rd May, 1950,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.
Secretaries.

Hongkong, May 9, 1950.

THE SHANGHAI-
MALAY RUBBER
ESTATES, LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies
Ordinance, Hongkong)

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
AND
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31st DECEMBER, 1949.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the Thirty-fifth Ordinary
General Meeting of Share-
holders in the above-named
Company will be held at 601/
606, Marina House, Hongkong,
on Tuesday, the 23rd May,
1950, at 11 a.m. for the fol-
lowing purposes.

To receive and consider the
Directors' Report and State-
ment of Accounts for the year
ended 31st December, 1949; to
elect a Director; to elect Audi-
tors, and to transact any other
ordinary business of the Com-
pany.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from
the 15th to 23rd May, 1950,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.
Secretaries.

Hongkong, May 6, 1950.



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and
TRUSTEES
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Banking Corporation,
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ECAFE delegates
arrive in HK

Ten delegates representing Hong Kong, the Philip-
pines, Indonesia and Thailand at the Indus-
try and Trade conference of the Economic
Commission for Asia and the Far East held
at Bangkok recently, arrived from the Thai
capital by Pan American World Airways yes-
terday.

The Hong Kong delegates
were Mr. Kwok Chan, Chi-
nese Manager of the Banque de
l'Indo-Chine, who was the
Colon's Chief delegate to the
Bangkok conference, and Mr.
Lo Man-wai, a member of the
Urban Council. Mr. Lo is ac-
companied by his wife.

Mr. Cornelio Balmece, PI
Minister of Commerce and In-
dustries and Chief PI delegate to
the conference, is one of the four
Filipino delegates who arrived
here en route to Manila. Other PI
delegates are Dr. Andres V. Cas-
tillo of the PI Ministry of Foreign
Affairs, Dean Jose E. Velazquez
of the University of the Philippines
and Mr. Severino Ortega.

Other delegate arrivals includ-
ing Mr. Raden Soedardjo, In-
donesian Ambassador to the PI,
and his assistants, and Mr.
Laung Bhadravadi, Thailand's
Ambassador to the PI.

Last night Mr. Kwok Chan, the
Colon's chief delegate, issued a
statement on the result of the
conference.

"The Committee on Industry
and Trade of the Economic Com-
mission for Asia and the Far
East met at the Convention
Building, Chulalongkorn Uni-
versity of Bangkok from May 9 to
May 15.

"Subjects discussed included
report of the Sub-Committee on
Iron and Steel, industrial develop-
ment and planning, loan requir-
ments of the International Bank
for reconstruction and develop-
ment, foreign investment, law,
and regulations, dollar shortage,
International Monetary Fund
study of trade and balance,
payments of countries of the
ECAFE Region, trade and pay-
ment arrangements, trade pro-
motion activities and develop-
ment of trade between ECAFE
countries and Japan.

"The sixth session of the Com-
mission was held on May 15, and
continued until May 20. The Com-
mission discussed resolutions sub-
mitted by the Committee on In-
dustry and Trade.

Results hailed

"The work of the Trade Pro-
motion Section was hailed by
almost all the member countries
as a particularly valuable con-
tribution of ECAFE to mem-
ber countries.

"A printed handbook entitled
Trade Promotion Facilities, was
prepared and circulated to Gov-
ernments by this section. It pro-
vides trade promotion Depart-
ments with a ready reference an-
nual which indicates Government
commercial services within and
outside the region, principal trade
organizations and trade publica-
tions most commonly used as

standard references. Lists of im-
port requirements and export
availabilities have been compiled
and circulated.

"A monthly calendar of Far
Eastern Conferences, Commer-
cial Fairs and Overseas Trade
Exhibitions has been instituted.
The Hong Kong Delegation has
therefore supplied this section
with the latest trade publica-
tions and manufacturers' direc-
tories so that the information
about trade of Hong Kong could
be brought up-to-date.

"A detailed report of the
meeting of the Committee on
Industry and Trade and the sixth
Session of the ECAFE conference
will be submitted to the Gov-
ernment of Hong Kong in due
course.

"On May 9 before the Com-
mittee on Industry and Trade
started to discuss items on the
agenda, the USSR delegate pro-
posed a resolution that the Com-
mittee on Industry and Trade of
ECAFE decide to exclude from
its midst the Kuomintang rep-
resentative and to recognise as
legal representative of China,
the representative of the Central
People's Government of the Peo-
ple's Republic of China.

"After a lengthy discussion the
motion was ruled out of order
by 13 votes to 2. The USSR
delegate then withdrew from
the meeting.

"Again raised

"On May 16 the day of the
opening session of the sixth
session of the ECAFE conference
the USSR delegate raised the
same motion. After discussion
for more than three hours, an
amendment was proposed by the
Thai delegation which read:
Without raising the question of
the competency of the Economic
Commission for Asia and the
Far East to decide upon the
matter set forth in the motion
proposed by the delegate of the
USSR calling for the expulsion
of the representative of the Na-
tional Government of China and
seating in his place the repre-
sentative of the Central People's
Government of the People's Re-
public of China, it is neverthe-
less, the wish and desire of this
Commission that the matters set
forth in the motion of the USSR
should be decided by a higher
body of the United Nations.

"The amendment was adopt-
ed by the Commission by eight
votes to three, with two absten-
tions. Those who voted for the
amendment were Australia,
China, France, Netherlands, New
Zealand, Philippines, Thailand
and USA. Those who voted
against were Burma, India and
the USSR. Pakistan and the
United Kingdom abstained.

"After further deliberations the
USSR delegation withdrew from
the meeting and took no further
part at subsequent meetings."

"The work of the Trade Pro-
motion Section was hailed by
almost all the member countries
as a particularly valuable con-
tribution of ECAFE to mem-
ber countries.

"A printed handbook entitled
Trade Promotion Facilities, was
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ernments by this section. It pro-
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"After a lengthy discussion the
motion was ruled out of order
by 13 votes to 2. The USSR
delegate then withdrew from
the meeting.

"Again raised

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"Boy! What some people will do for money!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE
By Shepard Barclay
"The Authority on Authority"

INVITE HIM TO TREASON

ONE of the rarest manoeuvres
in declarer tactics is that whereby
he invites a particular defender
to make a lead that will squeeze
his partner. In effect, he asks
that opponent to commit an act
of treason, by cashing a sure win-
ning card on which the poor fel-
low across the table must dis-
card. If the latter is trying to
protect his side against poten-
tial winners of the declarer in two
suits, he may find himself up
against a hopeless choice.

S A J 8
H 5 4 3 2
D 6 5 4
C 6 5 3
S K Q J 10
H K Q J 10
D 8 7 3 2
C 10

S 4 3 2
H A 8 7
D A K Q
C A K Q
South. Neither side
vulnerable.

South West North East
1 NT 2 H Pass Pass
2 NT Pass 3 NT Pass
Pass Dbl
That unusual bidding was due
to the fact that South was using
a convention whereby an opening
No Trump call showed a power-
house that must be kept open.
When he saw the heart K lead
and the dummy, he realised his
work was cut out for him, as
West was almost certain to have
the spade K-Q in addition to his
strong hearts. Careful foresight,
however, showed him a chance
for his ninth trick; in addition to
the eight readily in view.

So he let West have two heart
tricks and took the third, scored

two clubs to produce one dia-
mond discard by West and then
three top diamonds. Having seen
East's two spade discards on
hearts, he had that worthy coun-
ted for the club J-9-8 and two
spades, and West for three spades
to the K-Q and the heart 10-9,
while in the dummy he retained
the spade A-J-8, heart 5 and club
6. With three spades and two
clubs in his hand, he scored the
club Q and threw East in with
the 4 to the 9. The latter did
what most mechanical players
would, scored his club 7, and
thereby administered the coup de
grace to West.

With the spade K-Q left and
the heart 10, West saw in dummy
the spade A-J and heart 5. He
was squeezed beyond repair, so
South got the last two tricks.

A smarter East could have read
that, if South had either the spade
K or Q, he would not have thrown
East in with the club. Such an
East, therefore, would have re-
turned a spade instead of cashing
his club 7, and his partner would
not have been squeezed.

Tomorrow's Problem
S A Q J 8 3
H 7 4 2
D K 10
C J 8 5

S 6
H K Q J 10 9
D A Q 2
C K 7 3 2

(Dealer: West. Neither side vul-
nerable).
After West bids 1-Heart and
North 1-Spade, what bidding
should follow?

S 10 7 4 2
H None
D J 8 7 6 4
C A Q 9 4

(Dealer: West. Neither side vul-
nerable).
After West bids 1-Heart and
North 1-Spade, what bidding
should follow?

S 10 7 4 2
H None
D J 8 7 6 4
C A Q 9 4

(Dealer: West. Neither side vul-
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D J 8 7 6 4
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(Dealer: West. Neither side vul-
nerable).
After West bids 1-Heart and
North 1-Spade, what bidding
should follow?

S 10 7 4 2
H None
D J 8 7 6 4
C A Q 9 4

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PAULETTE GODDARD • MICHAEL WILDING
PRODUCED & DIRECTED BY ALEXANDER KORDA

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"ENOSIS" BRITAIN'S PROBLEM IN CYPRUS

One explosive word—Enosis—may prove a major difficulty for Britain in this island Colony of Cyprus. To Cypriots, Enosis means union with Greece. To London it means a recurrent political headache. The pain will sharpen during May.

Two rival delegations from the island plan to pound tables in Athens, London and Lake Success. Their demand: that Britain get off this East Mediterranean base she bargained from Turkey in 1878 and allow Cyprus to become a Greek province.

Behind one delegation is the powerful Autocephalous (Greek Orthodox) Church of Cyprus. The openly-Communist National Liberation Front backs the other.

Britain has answered in advance, no, the question is closed.

ANTI-JEWISH PROPAGANDA IN LONDON

Nottingham, May 21.

Some Londoners have to think twice about going out into the streets in certain areas of the city because of anti-Jewish feeling there, a London delegate told the annual conference of British Trades Councils here today.

Trades Councils are local affiliations of the various trade unions operating in each place.

The delegate, Mr. D. Mostyn, declared that "Sieg Heil" (the Nazi salute) was being shouted in certain areas of London to incite violence against racial minorities.

"Do you know what it is like to have to instruct your children not to pass through certain streets in London for fear of their physical safety?" he asked the conference.

Certain Jewish youth clubs had to organise convoys when the time came to go home and some people were afraid to go out into the streets, he added.

The conference condemned the spreading of racial and religious hatred propaganda as contrary to the principles of the trades union movement.

It also expressed alarm at the growth of "this despicable activity" in recent months and called on the General Council of the Trades Union Congress to press for strong Government measures.

—Reuter.

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TECHNICOLOR
JOEL McCREA SMITH SCOTT MALONE
A SONG TO REMEMBER

TOMORROW — PAUL MUNI • MERLE OBERON in
"A SONG TO REMEMBER" COLOR BY TECHNICOLOR

Nicosia, May 22.

Wider understanding of Enosis is important to America and the West. The issue is as intricate as Cyprus lace, threaded with Communist strategy, nationalism, religion and anti-colonialism.

Craggy Cyprus sits 70 miles offshore from Syria and Turkey. It has been recognized as a strategic key to the East Mediterranean and Asia Minor since Richard the Lion Hearted's Crusaders threw up turreted battlements here.

Greeks immigrated to Cyprus about the time Helen of Troy began to worry about wrinkles. Today four-fifths of the population is Greek in language and culture.

Yet foreigners have always ruled Cyprus. Egyptians, Assyrians, Persians, Romans, Byzantines, Knights Templar, Venetians, Turks and British have held sway in turn.

Important base

Why is the Cypriots' cry for Enosis internationally important? Britain's jet fighters scream up from Cyprus airfields to dominate the East Mediterranean and safeguard Suez. Northern approaches.

Cyprus could become a major allied base if Russia stabbed into Turkey or Iran... Bombers based here could range over the Balkans and South Russia.

Here are America's ears in the cold war—a big U. S. monitoring station which eavesdrops on Communist radio stations behind the Iron Curtain and in the USSR itself. It also records the voice of the Arab Middle East.

Copper-rich Cyprus Mines Corporation, biggest enterprise in the Colony, is American owned.

Immediately important. Cyprus demands for union could topple unstable Greece into a new domestic crisis—just what America does not want.

Athens cautious

Britain long was Greece's best friend internationally. Now U.S. influence is dominant in Athens but Britain remains a powerful force. So far no Greek Government has dared to defy British influence and reach for Cyprus.

But Greek Press and public have long clamored for Enosis. A vocal new Cypriot plea for union could mean political disaster to the Government which ignored it.

Communism enters in here. While paying lip service to Enosis, Greek politicians are wary privately of annexing 482,000 people of whom between 25 and 45 per cent—depending on the source—are avowedly pro-Communist.

King Paul's armies have just finished painting over the Red spots on Greece's map. They do not want new ones.

Before January, 1949, Cyprus Reds shouted for self-rule and opposed Enosis. Then their leaders returned from a top-level Communist conference in Prague. Immediately, Cypriot Communists became the loudest proponents of Enosis.

Rod strategy

It is believed that Moscow strategists calculated: Communism can succeed easier if Cyprus is just another neglected Greek province than if powerful Britain rules.

An almost comic aspect of Communist cries for union is that Greece has long shoved Reds into prison or in front of firing squads. Union could mean death for the pro-Enosis Communists.

The Communists have a glib answer.

"The present Monarcho-Fascist Greek Government is only a temporary phase. After Enosis—national liberation—we can work to make all Greece a people's Democracy," said tough, British-trained Ezekias Papiannou, reputed Communist representative on Cyprus.

Latest Communist strategy is to insist upon only one Enosis delegation—a united front representing

both the Church-sponsored majority (anti-Communist) and the Communists.

The Church will have none of this.

Misleading vote

A Church spokesman said: "We know the Communists. We ignore them. They want Enosis for private ends, not because of patriotism. But give us Enosis and there will be no Communists on Cyprus except 20 or 30 per cent professional leaders. These we would exile."

"It is because we are the only while people in the world under foreign colonial rule that we have so many people who call themselves Communists."

Last January the Orthodox Church ran a plebiscite on Enosis. Of those who voted, 97 per cent (Communist and non-Communist) favoured union.

Eight days of investigation here indicates that popular support for Enosis probably is nearer 65 than 97 per cent, however.

Voting was not secret—and few Cypriots dared go against the Church publicly.

Many merchants pay lip-service to Enosis but privately prefer Britain's sterling to Greece's drachma.

Nationalism strong

Government employees, mostly Greek, and the 85,000 Turkish minority boycotted the plebiscite. The Turks, along with the small British and Armenian minorities, fear Greek domination.

Yet over-all, all but a few die-hard Britons would concede that Enosis has a majority of Cypriots behind it.

The almost complete lack of Cypriot self-rule adds fuel to the pro-Greek fire. Britain abolished even the Legislative Council with its limited powers, after a stormy revolt in 1931. Since then Enosis-minded Cypriots have spurred offers to reinstate it. They want no half-way measures. So municipal councils are the highest form of self-government.

Half-a-hundred interviews underscore that whatever the profound reasons, given, the basic drive for Enosis is nationalism. Most Cypriots are Greek. They want to be part of Greece. Subsidiary factors are several. A chafing at Britain's stern import controls, which some Cypriots feel wreck their export trade.

Hatred of alien rule by a Greek people whose culture was old when Britons carried stone axes.

"We boycott the British socially, but we are not anti-British. We are pro-Cypriot, pro-Greek. Britain loses more in friendship by refusing us union than she gains," said Xenophon Combarides, secretary to the Ethnarchy (Greek Orthodox Church) Council.

"Nations are inter-dependent," added the influential newspaper editor, M. Stavridis. "In case of war, the Allies could have bases here because Greece always will be pro-Allied. And those bases would be surrounded by a friendly instead of unfriendly population."

Future course

How do Cypriots expect events to develop after the Bishop of Kyrenia and his three-man delegation are abroad? They say:

1. Greece either will formally ask Britain to cede Cyprus, or the Greek Government will fall. They believe a pro-union government would replace it.

2. If Britain refuses, as expected, Cypriots will go to the UN through some friendly power. There, they predict, Russia will exploit the issue because Communist strategy favours Enosis. This could increase Red strength in Cyprus.

3. Should the UN reject Enosis, Gandhi's old weapon of non-cooperation will probably be introduced. There might be open disorders. (The British discount this possibility.)

The minimum Cypriot demand is a flat British pledge to withdraw within two years, one leader said.—Associated Press.

German mine disaster toll now 66

Quesenbush, May 21.

The Dahnbusch colliery explosion death toll mounted to 66 tonight when two more miners died here in Knappe, shafts Hospital.

The explosion that injured scores of other workers was described as one of the worst mine disasters in German history. Hospital officials here said 42 workers were admitted to the hospital, 12 of whom were dismissed, but some of those remaining suffered serious internal injuries and heavy burns.

One hundred and thirty miners were believed to have been in the mine at the time of the blast. Mine officials said the cause of the disaster was not known, but rescue workers believed a short circuit might have touched off escaping gas.—United Press.

GERMAN WIVES PRAISED

Cologne, May 21.

A West German Federal official said today that if Germans are better dressed these days, "thanks are due to our wives and not to our pocketbooks."

Eberhard Wildermuth, Minister for Reconstruction, was replying to criticism frequently expressed abroad that West Germany was spending money too freely on luxuries.

He told an audience of real estate owners that West Germany's post-war air of prosperity stemmed largely from the ability of wives to economize and to "make new out of old" with their needles and thread.—Associated Press.

FILM CONGRESS

Berne, May 21.

The 11th Congress of Cultural and Documentary Films ended here today with a resolution to found an international union for the exchange of films.

Delegates from 20 countries attended the eight-day Congress. Other aims of the Union would be co-ordination and development of each member country's production possibilities and education of public opinion on ways in which documentary and cultural films can help international understanding.—Reuter.

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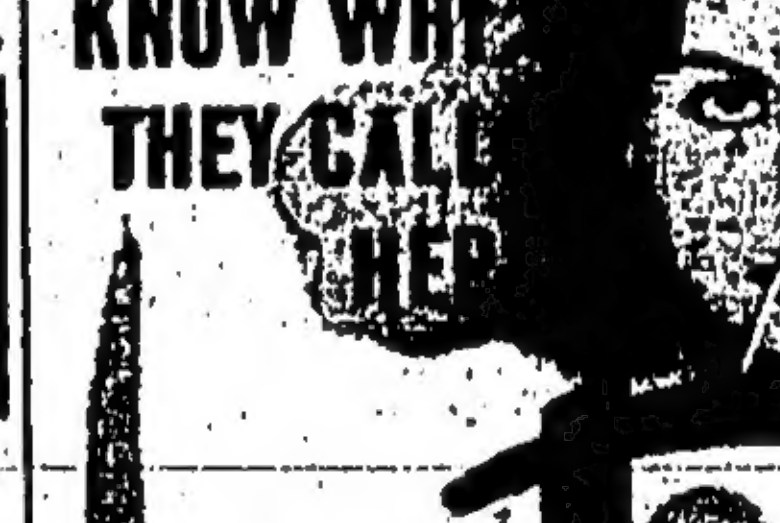
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Color by Technicolor

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IN 1949

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YOU WILL
KNOW WHY
THEY CALL
HER



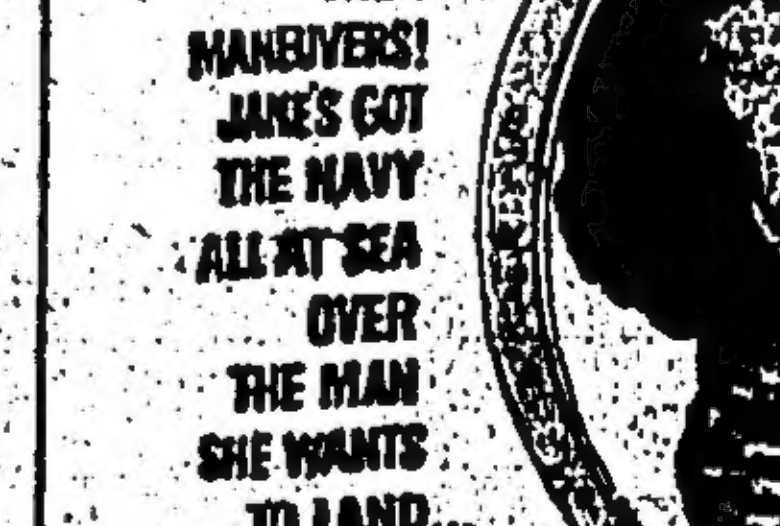
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TO LAND...



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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The family of the late Mr. J. A. Osozio wishes to tender heartfelt thanks to their relatives and friends for their expressions and messages of sympathy, floral tributes, and attendance at the funeral.

HONG KONG'S HOME FRONT

It has been said that if Taiwan can hold out beyond September it will have a lease of life long enough to allow possible changes in China to alter the whole picture. What is not said, at least openly, is that if it passes to the Peking Government before that time, Hong Kong's position will be more exposed to all the political winds that blow than it is at present, and the Emergency Regulations may govern the lives of all of us.

Certainly it is widely realised that the defence position precedes in importance the Constitutional reform projects. The Colonial Secretary is "fully alive to the importance of the issue of Constitutional reform in Hong Kong," and it is receiving his consideration. But he is not coming here. Instead Hong Kong is to receive the Secretary for War. Lack of time, and the voting position in the House may be factors, but even so that hint is clear enough. Moreover, Mr. Dugdale, speaking for the Ministry on May 10, declared that "it is just because Hong Kong is allowed to see to its own affairs in this respect that we leave it to them and do not impose upon them some form of Government before they are ready to accept it." Meanwhile, he added, the whole Constitutional position in the Colony, "which is very complicated," is being studied in consultation with the Governor.

He was replying to the young Labour back-bencher, Mr. Woodrow Wyatt, who suggested it was disgraceful that so much time should have elapsed (since last June) in trying to bring some form of democratic Government to Hong Kong. He argued that it is particularly important that Hong Kong should give a practical working example of democracy in Hong Kong to show the Chinese Communists what we mean by democracy.

The value of Hong Kong as a show window of democracy is over-rated. Hong Kong should do what it wants to do when it wants to do it, and when it has made up its mind about it. So far it hasn't made up its mind, on the precise nature of the franchise: whether all ratepayers should vote or a more limited category. There is a difference of opinion, too, on whether there should be an elected Municipal Council as well as a Legislative Council with a non-official majority.

Let us be perfectly clear about one point: it is that the new regime in China are not looking to Hong Kong for lessons in democracy, nor to the major and most experienced practitioners of that system. They are looking to Moscow for guidance, and example in all things, at present. They have, like Sun Yat-sen, accepted the principle of elections all the way up from the smallest unit. Hitherto they haven't even gone through the "rigmarole of the Soviet single list." The present phase is one of

The Malayan problem is one that Britons at home must face. The bandits have become progressively stronger, more efficient, and better supplied in spite of our own increased efforts against them. In jungle warfare the basic factor which controls the size of units and their range is supply. When necessary our troops have to be supplied from the air, while the bandits live off the land. As the size and range of our operations is governed by the aircraft available, so are the bandits limited by the amount of supplies that they can get from the local population.

Facing facts

The bandits are now encountered in larger parties than those met initially. It follows that more local people are supplying them. In other words, more and more local people are finding the bandit rule preferable to ours. Whether this preference is enforced or voluntary the result is the same and the fault is ours. The people of Malaya generally lack confidence in our direction of affairs. It is no use blaming them for this dissatisfaction; if troops lack confidence in their commander, one does not look to find the cause for that among the troops, but in the commander.

We, the public of a democracy, direct affairs, and must accept the blame. It is only a few years since the people of Malaya saw the great British Empire flung out of their country in a matter of months by

economic revolution, just as the previous phase was a Nationalist revolution. The third phase would be pertinent for a long time to come, and the movement, which is greater than parties, will have to throw up another force to implement it. The Communists are not interested; it simply is not their cup of tea. A free for all vote would provide a potential fifth column, obedient to orders from outside. A limited vote would merely provide ammunition for hostile propaganda, which breaks no bones.

Singapore has an elected majority on both the Legislative and the Municipal Council. Those ratepayers who did take the trouble to vote after extreme efforts by the Parties to induce them to register for the vote—formed a pitifully small proportion of the population. In any case this proof of democratic intent was quite lost on the Communists in the jungle or in the Singapore hide outs. It is deplorable—but true.

But a further question arises. Was the experiment of value in steady and strengthening progressive opinion behind the Government? Definitely it was. It also made things much easier for Government, since while initiative remained largely where it was before, responsibility for decision passed to the Councils. In Singapore sentiment among the Straits-born Chinese is strong. The reasonable nature of the franchise was accepted—indeed almost insisted on. Here it is the vital, explosive issue—as it was in Malaya until the most recent recommendations of the Communities' Liaison Committee.

It seems to us that while we await the unfolding of the immense historical changes now going on next door to us, the Singapore experiment should be adopted for the Municipal Council, and the Malayan experiment for an interim Legislative Council. The first has elections based on the usual ward division. The Federal Council in Kuala Lumpur is based largely on occupational representation. The constituencies are chiefly in the principal industrial, productive and professional bodies. It would be hard to find a more truly representative body. Why should not the General Chamber, the Chinese Chamber, the Reform Clubs, the professional institutions, the Employers' Federation, the Labour Unions, and other major representative bodies elect by direct vote the members they wish to represent rather than by nomination? For our own good some action is advisable, and in view of the controversy over the nature of the franchise, why not consider this form of interim solution?

HOW TO BREAK THE MALAYA DEADLOCK

By Major A. G. Hayter
MBE, MC.

An Eastern race. They have now seen nearly two years of unimpaired banditry gaining in power.

If you were a Malay citizen, particularly a Chinese, what odds would you offer on the success of the present campaign? The squatters now helping the bandits are nearly all Chinese who immigrated during the Japanese occupation and who settled on unoccupied (though not always un-owned) land.

They have built themselves shacks of bamboo and thatch, and try to earn a living from the soil or the jungle. They cut wood, grow rice, market garden.

General attitude of the Government officials, the Army and the police is to regard the squatter as an enemy rather than as a civilian. The squatters support the bandits, and some of them become bandits because the bandits offer them a more lucrative life so, while we ignore them or take punitive action.

Squatters' support

Having met squatters during patrols, I have developed a real respect for them. One finds families miles away from the main roads, living in conditions of poverty in a simplicity, working land which in many cases no one else would touch.

The women work, often with the last born strapped to their back or at the breast. The children, down to mere toddlers, all do something, even if it is only herding the ducks.

It is the height of stupidity to ignore the squatter, and to dub him an illegal immigrant. He has enormous potentialities as a pioneer; and by gaining his support we could strike right at the roots of bandit survival.

The war still inclines us to believe that force of arms is the answer to any problem, whereas the answer in this case is economic and administrative. The bandit is mainly interested in the squatter for his surplus produce. The squatter is mainly interested in getting rid of it.

There was an order that surplus rice should be sent and sold to Government depots. But how the squatter was to deliver it heaven knows. The squatter did not, nor did he dare, for fear of bandit reprisals.

I have seen such surplus rice burnt rather than leave it, possibly for the bandits. Sometimes if the area was under suspicion,

the house was burnt too. Such action is hardly conducive to kindly feelings towards us. Now let us consider a constructive alternative. If a proportion of troops were detached from normal patrolling to the escorting of Government Collecting Parties, so that the rice was not only collected but paid for, the result would probably be:

A happy squatter, more inclined to support us further. A squatter who, having nothing to offer, would be useless to the bandits and, therefore, would no longer need protection from them. The rice would be removed from the bandit area depriving them of essential supplies.

The Government would amass greater reserves of rice, and possibly be able to lower the price throughout the country and thus make everyone happier.

Too many difficulties

This idea was put up early last year, but there are some difficulties in effecting it. When Britain starts discarding constructive enterprise because of achieving a tactical objective, we might as well throw what is left of our Empire away.

Space does not allow me to offer the praise which the efforts of the Forces and police in Malaya deserve. In reading what follows the reader must realise that this does not always, nor universally, apply. It is mentioned because it has applied on sufficient scale to be a possible reason why there is a gathering away of local support away from us towards the bandits.

First, the attitude of the Army. The basic training of any good army is aggression, and following a first-class war that attitude of aggression is to the front in military minds. I have felt it myself, and seen it in the actions of others.

The result is to regard this campaign as a war against the bandits and this generally includes Chinese and squatters as a whole; that is, against a large proportion of the civilians of that country whose support it is essential to enlist.

But the Army is NOT fighting a war, but is acting in aid of the civil power; this is something very different requiring a very different technique.

Similarly the police, like the Army, have been hardened by war, and they are in danger of losing the ideas for which the

war was fought. The system of informers, the use of torture to extract information, the burning of houses on little evidence living off the country without pay, are not quick ways to earn confidence.

It is wrong legally, and if we ignore the laws we make how can we expect others to observe them? It is wrong, logically; the squatters are more subject to bandit propaganda than they are to ours.

The bandits tell them that we are worse than the Japanese. The squatter may or may not believe this—until he is beaten up to induce him to give information which he may not have, or at best dare not give; or his house is burnt or the product of six months hard work is destroyed.

However, the reader sitting comfortably in England must remember that it is easy to judge such acts harshly. After one has been patrolling for days under conditions which have no parallel here, after the demoralising effect of not being able to get at the enemy, with a deep desire to get the wretched business ended, it is easy to beat a man over the head with a rifle butt when there is every indication that there are bandits in the area, and that he probably knows where they are.

Remember, too, that my picture of the squatter was one-sided. Many of them are among the nastiest-minded criminals to be found, and deserve more than the butt end of a rifle. The difficulty is to distinguish friend from foe.

Let us not blame those who are exerting themselves to the utmost, but rather help them by taking a great interest in what concerns us at home as much as it does them.

Revising tactics

Finally, are we fighting the bandits on ground more favourable to them or to us? Military action is essential, and military reinforcements are necessary. But these will be valueless unless reinforcements are effected in the more important field of economics, civil administration and publicity.

Optimistic reports issued by official do not make them any less facts. Such statements as that issued recently by a returning official to the effect that the troops were in splendid fettle are nonsense.

How can any man's morale be high when, having sweated blood for months under appalling conditions, he finds that he has achieved nothing? Troops also think believe me, and they sometimes wonder if the policy for which they sweat is, in fact, the most economical.

Fireside Echoes--No. 14:

Rendezvous of members

By Wm. M.S.
Brand

The extensive grounds of the 'Schloss' remain today, though little of the building itself. Their father's memorial in Foochow, however, does remain in all the free open spaces, round and about the house they were born in, as also on the Hill by the Foochow Club, of which their father once occupied the Chair, — which he purchased and presented to the public at odd times, concerning which old residents like myself have put up a gallant fight to preserve as public lands in keeping with the spirit of the original deeds of gift.

H.H. Dulling and H.J. Scotts are two names connected with Dodwell & Co. The former's residence is now the house occupied by the American Dominican Fathers in the Takoo Lane opposite the APC Office property.

A. Fergusson and Smollett Campbell both with the Customs Service; H.B. Giles, G.S. Moss, and E.C. Werner, with the British Consular Service, the latter being author of "Autumn Leaves".

M.W. Livingston and A.E. Collins joined the Club the same year: the former connected with the Standard Oil Co. and the latter the Chartered Bank.

So, we run through the Foochow Club Membership List up to and including 1911 when the number of Resident Members had shrunk to 38 with 23 on the Absent Members List, 5 Pagoda Absent Members, and 3 Absent Pagoda Members. Through the period of World War I the position did not alter. In 1920 there were 41 Resident Members with 25 Absent; in 1928 — 23 Resident and 45 Absent; and in 1932 — 32 Resident and 35 Absent.

The club used in the Foochow Club were not altered till as late as 1928 when a radical change was adopted by it: it is feared, a radical Committee. More about them anon. The original club were in porters, paid form about 40-50-80 printed in red on this side.

The Bar-Room was always the rendezvous of at least a dozen Members at noon, and much business was transacted over the counter. In the old days before typewriters were thought of or Women tolerated at a desk in any office, before Chambers of Commerce were formed, or Chinese

Secrecy essential

Lucky men had a departmental manager, or a foreign assistant, as the case might be; but the majority were on their own. Secrecy was an essential so it was not very politic to commit one's self to paper.

As everyone was of this same mind, the Club served as a vasty more than just a recreational centre. And these chits have on countless occasions served as evidence of a Gentlemen's Agreement, not only covering a tea deal, but also a purchase of shares, property, and so forth.

It was on one of these chits that Siemssen sketched his idea of how he wished his residence to be transformed into "Schloss" to expand on the work, initialling it, and handing it to my father to carry out for him.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of shares have changed hands over the Club Bar-Room counter in like manner. And so it went on for years up to about 1910-1911 when telephones and electric-light supplanted the personal call and the kerosene-lamp; whisky, gin, and hard liquors, the products of the grape-vine, and youth thought age foolish, and Club life was all reversed and hypocrites went abroad advertising they never took a drink till the sun was westerling.

The Bar-Room counter itself recalls to mind a tradition of the past. Rather than hurt a living soul's feelings, I have given an example of the manner in which fortunes were gained and lost in Foochow in the tea trade almost overnight, by quoting a case in my own family.

Now, in the height of the tea season, tea merchants did not patronise the Club very much in the evenings: it being a "lost" case of the early bird catching the worm. And in the days I refer to a fat worm might mean anything from 50. per lb. up to net profit.

The old bird kept quiet till such news reached him, and then he repaired to the Club. There was one particular spot on the Bar-

Room counter reserved for the ceremony he was about to perform. It may be seen to this day. No matter how full the Bar-Room might be, his polite, but firm "Excuse me," parted the most solid ranks obscuring his objective.

Three slow and deliberate knocks with a clenched fist on an oblong of loose wood let in atop the counter was all that was required to be done. The eagle-eye of the Butler had seen. He would approach the knocker and salute him. "Good-evening, Mr. So-and-So." A nod of the head in reply would be answered by, "Champagne. Very good, Sir."

(To be continued)



"Axis Sally loses her appeal." Speaking for myself, she never had any.

On the subject of the British Council library's new volumes, a local report mentions a book by D. Russell.

A writer who is greatly admired, I understand, by his contemporary, W. Churchill.

"Russians hiding Hitler's jawbone." With Washington and London threatening to re-arm Western Germany, Moscow will no doubt present the jawbone to the Eastern Zone with a memo on the exploits of Samson.

"Cobbler beloveth legal heir to baronetcy." He shoe was surprised, and naturally wanted to know if there was any money in it to boot.

Report mentions the unpleasant things "that inlet Hong Kong." Meaning, probably, those that are inflicted on Hong Kong.

Unfreaking imminent. "Two priests of the diocese will celebrate their golden wedding jubilees within the next four days."

I see an order has gone out to Repulse any boats attempting to anchor in the Bay. This is rather Jolly.

"Princess Fatima — American rowed." Supposed to be rued, are wed, or re-wed? I shall never know.

Myrtle remarks that her boss thinks she is more his type than his typist.

"Iron lungs for Israel." Judging by the noise they've been making, they already have lungs of brass.

"While I was in hospital three nurses borrowed Dr. Read's book from me and literally ate it up." It's that hospital food.

Russian trawlers are said to be tailing British warships engaged in manoeuvres. Something fishy about this.



"Building extensions control releases — and how are we going to get the timber, he says!"



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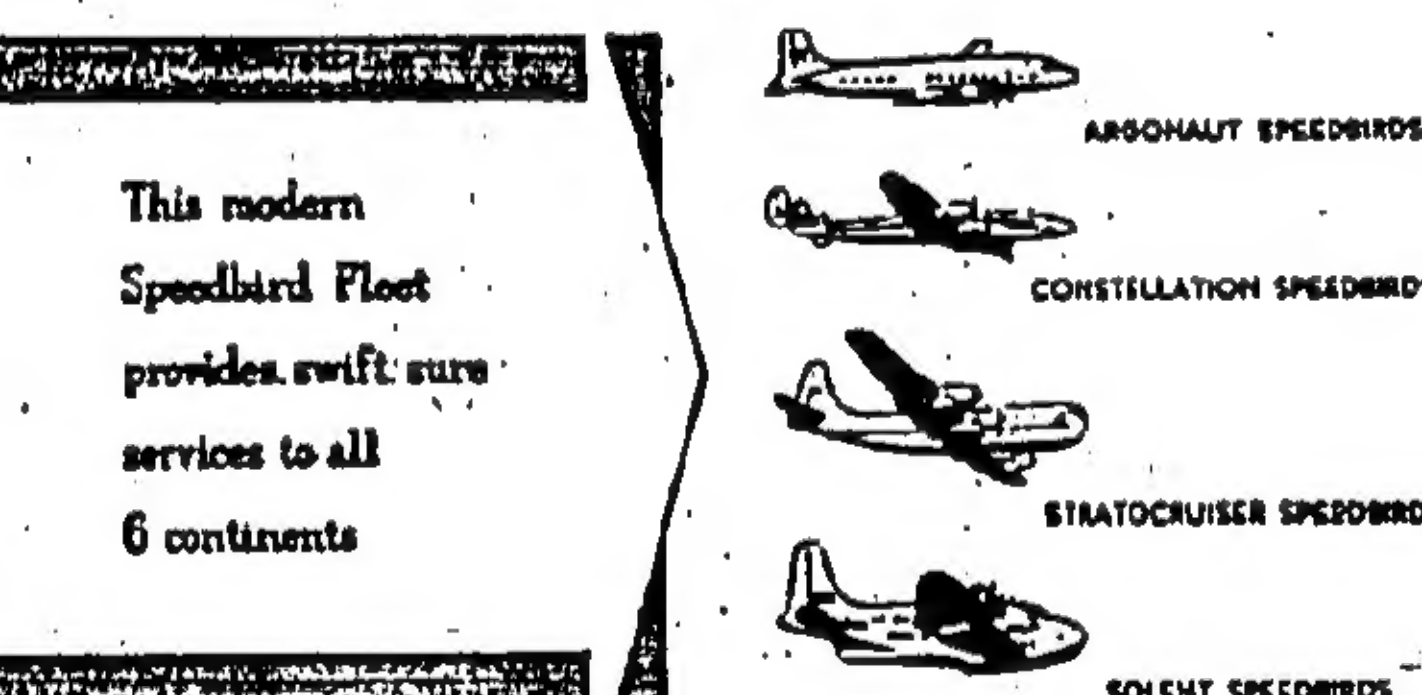
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BIF!

Secret defence devices being developed by U.S.

New York, May 21.

The United States Secretary of Defence, Mr. Louis Johnson, said here that American scientists are making progress on secret devices to neutralise the effectiveness of mass destruction weapons.

Mr. Johnson reported that encouraging gains had been scored in recent months in the quest for defensive methods.

GERMAN REDS SCARED BY PRECAUTIONS

Berlin, May 21.

A Communist Free German Youth (FDJ) official, who described himself as a deserter, said today that the iron measures of the West have scared off many from the proposed march on Berlin next weekend.

He said that only about 250,000—not the 500,000 the leaders have boasted would participate in the Whitelands rally—will show up. Many East German parents—disturbed by Western counter-propaganda—will not let their children attend, he added, and only about 6,000 young propagandists have actually been assigned to the task of filtering into West Berlin.

The anti-Communist newspaper, "Telegraf," gave full credence to his story though the possibility remained that his account was intended to plant a false feeling of security among Westerners. The official, who said he was a member of the Central Committee of Communist Youth, was not named.

According to the fugitive, most of the demonstrators will be under strict discipline to keep them on their own side of the East sector boundary.—Associated Press.

BAN ON H-BOMB DEMANDED

Nantes, May 21.

The Progressive Catholic Party (MRF), today called for a ban on hydrogen and atom bombs, at their annual congress here.

The motion proposed, however, that before the ban was imposed there should be international control of atomic plants.

MRF also called for world disarmament under the control of all nations.

The Party, which started as a wartime resistance movement, is headed by the Premier, M. Georges Bidault. Its manifesto includes freedom of education, nationalisation of key industries and credit and the participation of trade unions in the engagement of industry.—Reuter.

DRAFT MUST BE EXTENDED

Senator William T. Dyckins (Democrat, Maryland) thinks Congress has no option but to extend the present Draft Act so as to keep the country in a state of readiness for any possible emergency.

The House is due to act shortly, possibly this week, on a two-year extension of the Act which expires on June 24. Under the bill, there would be no inducements unless Congress later gave the word.

The Senate Armed Services Committee, which M. Dyckins heads, has not yet held hearings. But the Marylander said in a broadcast that he will fix hearings shortly.—Associated Press.

SECRET CONFERENCE ON LABOUR PARTY'S STRATEGY OVER

Three wings of movement prepare future policy

London, May 21.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, returned to London tonight from the Labour Party's country mansion near Dorking, in Surrey, where for two days he had been in conference with 56 top-ranking Party leaders on future policy.

With the Prime Minister at Dorking were all the members of the Cabinet (except Mr. Ernest Bevin, who was detained in London by foreign affairs), together with the Executive of the Labour Party and key men in the trade union and Co-operative organisations.

An official statement issued after the close of the conference said this was the first time that the three wings of the Labour movement, namely, the Labour Party, the Trade Union Congress and the Co-operative Movement, had jointly discussed the framing of policy in its early stages.

The statement said the gathering was of a consultative character and no decisions were taken but the views expressed will provide a vital contribution in the preparation of future policy.

The statement intimated that nothing could be said at this stage regarding the subjects under discussion but declared "the outstanding feature of this week-end gathering has been the achievement of closer understanding between the three sections of the movement than ever before and a united determination to act together in the presentation of its democratically agreed policy."

The majority of political commentators are agreed that, in studying the outcome of the recent General Election, when Labour won 180 to only six, the chief problem was whether to call a halt to further nationalisation or whether to press on with a full Socialist policy.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, the leader in the House of Commons, has been credited with favouring the former and Mr. Aneurin Bevan, the Minister of Health, with championing the latter.

It was generally expected that the five Co-operative representatives at the conference would press their view that nationalisation was not necessarily the best method of bringing industries under public control, and, as they now have 8,000,000 members, the co-operative representatives were expected to wield considerable influence.

Two of the documents analysed the Labour strategy and the results of the last General Election in February, when the Government won its six-seat majority in the House of Commons.

Calling halt to nationalisation Arguments presented in other documents were understood to include: That Labour shall call a halt to nationalisation, when it has nationalised the iron and steel industry, and the need to bring down the cost of living by a drastic reorganisation of distribution and marketing.

The conference proved to be something more than a pre-election discussion. The fact that for the first time the three wings of Labour were meeting together led to a debate about some of the fundamental beliefs of British social democracy.

The five Co-operative representatives at the Dorking Conference pressed their views that the Co-operative organisation of production—as well as consumers—was often a superior method of nationalisation.

The conference did not decide the date of the next elections—that decision rests with the Prime Minister.

But the fact that policy talks have taken place this week-end, coupled with the recent instructions to Labour Party branches to tune up their organisation, indicate that Labour plans to be prepared for a General Election any time after the end of June.—Reuter.

SMUTS' 80TH BIRTHDAY

Capetown, May 21.

Field Marshal J. C. Smuts will fly 3,000 miles on and around his 80th birthday next Wednesday in order to reach all the places in South Africa that wish to honour him.

On Tuesday the veteran statesman, who now is resting at his farm outside Pretoria, will receive the freedom of Johannesburg. On his birthday he will be guest of honour at a ball in Pretoria.

On May 30 he will receive a gift of money from the citizens of Capetown so that he can build a cottage for himself on the slopes of Table Mountain.—Associated Press.

PORTUGUESE WAR GAMES

Lisbon, May 21.

The Portuguese fleet sailed from the port of Lisbon for two and a half month manoeuvres in the Atlantic.

The fleet, commanded by Commodore Armando Ferraz, includes the following ships: flagship Aviz, Earthquake Dias, Nuno Tristao, Douro, Vouga, San Miguel, Santa Maria, Santiago, Madiera, Vulcano, Dao, San Tome, and the submarines Narval and Nautilo.—United Press.

General Election possibility

The Government's "wage freeze," against which nearly 5,000,000 trade unionists are in revolt, must, it is thought, have been another subject for close study in readiness for the possibility of another General Election being sprung on the country at short notice.

Next Wednesday, the 27-member Executive of the Labour Party meets in London to take formal decisions on the election programme. It includes half a dozen Cabinet Ministers, 12 trade union representatives and a member of the Co-operative Movement.

It will base its discussions and decisions on what has happened at this week-end's conference. After its meeting, the Labour Party may disclose, for the first time, definite details of its future policy.

The week-end conference was informal. There were no resolutions—except one to withhold all information from the Press beyond the official statement—and no hard and fast decisions.

But the leaders arrived with several detailed documents setting down the views of the different sections of the Labour Movement.

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The week



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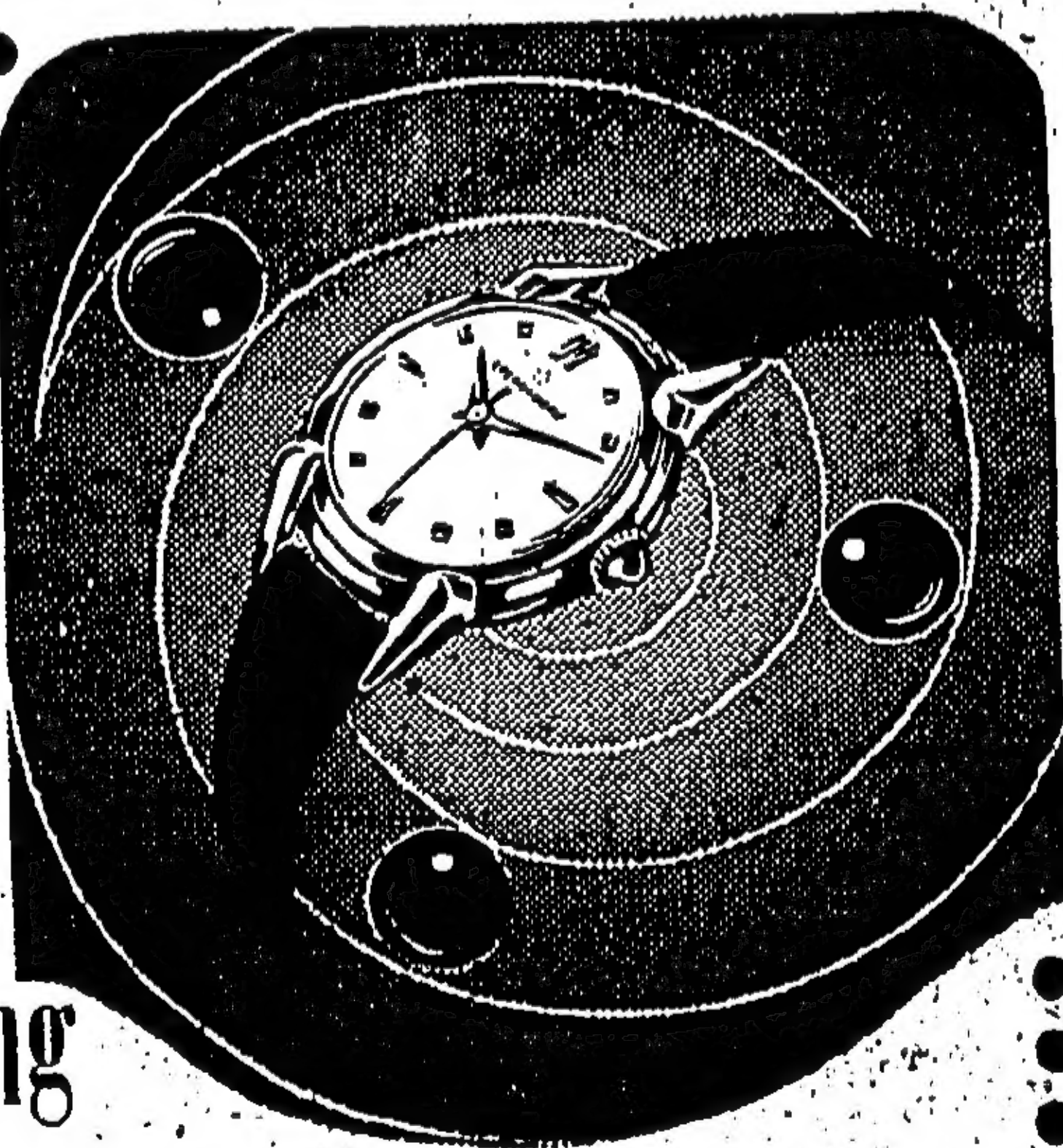
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TITO ASSERTS:

RUSSIA TURNING BACK THE CLOCK IN THE SATELLITE COUNTRIES

London, May 21. Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia charged today that the tentacles of Russian bureaucracy were turning the clock back in the satellite countries. An Exchange Telegraph despatch from its Belgrade correspondent quoted the Yugoslav leader as saying in an interview that he saw no early prospect of these Cominform countries attempting to cast off the Soviet yoke.

ISRAEL WILLING TO TALK

Tel Aviv, May 21. Israel has again told the United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission that she is ready to negotiate peace with the Arabs, an Israel Foreign Office spokesman said here tonight.

She did so in her reply to the Commission's invitation to peace talks under the new procedure proposed by the Commission in its note of May 11, the spokesman declared.

Israel's reply said: "Israel, which explicitly accepted the Commission's original offer, is still ready at any time to enter into direct negotiations with any Arab State or States which declare their willingness to negotiate a final settlement on all outstanding issues."

The spokesman added that it now seemed clear that the Arab still insist on their condition that they will not enter into direct peace talks with Israel unless the latter agrees first to take back Arab refugees and re-establish them.

"This means that the Arab Governments are deliberately making it impossible for peace negotiations to begin," the spokesman said.

The spokesman recalled that in her reply to the Conciliation Commission's proposals for a new procedure on March 29, Israel rejected any prior commitments put by the Arab States as a condition for beginning talks.

She also requested the Commission to inform her which Arab States were willing to negotiate and said that on receiving this information she would send representatives to Geneva without delay to begin the talks at once, he said.

The Commission's further note of May 11, inviting Israel and the Arab States to send representatives to Geneva on May 23, contained no reply to this specific request of the Israel Government, the spokesman added.

There was, he declared, no indication whatever that any Arab State is willing to negotiate a final settlement with Israel. —Reuter.

Marshal Tito said Soviet Socialism was putting the brake on development in satellite nations and pulling them backwards.

"Bureaucratic centralisation such as that of Russia exists not only inside the country but reaches out beyond its borders to all those countries subject to it," he said.

The correspondent said that Marshal Tito, who was interviewed for an hour in his villa, was in remarkably good health. He will be 53 on Thursday.

Asked whether Yugoslavia was strong enough so the Cominform countries could do nothing further, short of war, to hinder



MARSHAL TITO

internal development and upset his regime, Tito was quoted as replying:

"They can do harm and they are doing it, but what they are doing has no essential significance for our pursuit of Socialism, successful development of the Five-Year Plan and internal unity of our people."

No aggression

Marshal Tito told the Exchange Telegraph he was equally confident that they would not try a direct attack on Yugoslavia because under no circumstances would the Soviet Union risk being an aggressor.

Asked when the Russians, from the Yugoslav viewpoint, first embarked upon the wrong path, Marshal Tito replied: "Deviation began even before the last war."

He said that, after the war, "We quickly saw that the Russians had an incorrect conception of relations between big and little Socialist States. Of course, we also looked critically to a certain extent at their past both in internal affairs and in foreign policy."

He gave as examples the way they regarded pre-Hitler Germany and the question of Poland after the German invasion, and added: "We did not always come to the conclusion that they were correct."

Germany's future

Marshal Tito said he wanted the Government's new decentralisation policy to spread right through from top to bottom, but added that those who are resist-

AA rocket which reaches 12 miles

Washington, May 21. General J. Lawton Collins, U.S. Army Chief of Staff, said today that the U.S. Army has a new anti-aircraft rocket which will fire 12 miles into the air.

The new weapon is still in the testing stage, he pointed out. He gave no details.

General Collins said that the rocket was named after Loki, God of Norse mythology who could release the hoofs of Hades. He added, "That is exactly what we intend to do if anyone ever attacks the United States." —Associated Press.

UNITY OF ATLANTIC NATIONS

Baltimore, Maryland, May 21. Senator Millard Tydings, Chairman of the Senate Armed Forces Committee, feels that considerable progress was made in welding the forces of Atlantic Pact nations together at the recent London meeting of the Foreign Ministers.

Creation of unity among Pact nations was a very great job. "You have tradition to encounter. You find they have forces which are unbalanced. You think it is necessary in the interest of all that there be some sacrifice here and there of one kind of weapon or one kind of force in order that another one that is more needed may be built up. What you have to do is gradually work out an overall plan where each contributes to the defence of the whole what each can best contribute because of geography, industrial conditions or tradition."

"I do believe considerable progress is being made in welding all of the military forces of the 12 North Atlantic countries into a whole which is making it hourly more efficient and of greater potential value in defending the integrity and safety of them all." —United Press.

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Franco tries new train



General Francisco Franco of Spain, and his entire Government went for a ride in Spain's ultra-modern new train, the Talgo "Cataluña". The train was built in the USA to Spanish ultra-modern designs. The train went at an average speed of 75 miles per hour over the 150 miles to Valladolid. Photo shows Franco with his Ministers in the observation car. Left to right: Foreign Minister Alberto Martin Artajo (striped suit); Public Works Minister General Jose Maria Fernandez Ladrada; War Minister Lieutenant-General Fidel Davila; Franco; Jose Maria Oriol, head of the company which owns the train, and (looking out of the window at rear) Commerce and Industry Minister Juan Antonio Suanes. Others are various engineers who have been working on the train. (AP Photo).

COUP IN THAILAND PREPARED BY REDS

Bangkok, May 22.

International Communism has laid careful preparations to take over Thailand and all South East Asia if French Indo-China falls to Ho Chi-minh.

The result would be to provide the world's rice basket for hungry China and not only to deprive the Western powers of access to food, rubber, tin, timber and other raw materials but to establish a strategic position for the Soviet bloc of incalculable importance on Western-Pacific shores.

With Indo-China, Malaya and Burma still involved in chaos of varying degrees, Communist strategists have been preparing the groundwork in Thailand. To date the strong hand of Field Marshal Pibul Songgram has maintained control and the situation on the surface appears tranquil.

Marshal Pibul, who collaborated with the Japanese after finding he could get no British aid in World War II, formerly acted as a dictator. But now he is seeking to follow Occidental democratic procedures in form, although retaining Oriental ruthlessness toward his enemies.

With United States financial aid he is attempting to re-equip Thai battalions stationed in the North and along the Indo-Chinese border. Likewise, the British are helping to do the same thing for battalions near Malaya. At present the weak Thai Army is equipped with a weird assortment of the Czechoslovak, French, Swedish, Czechoslovak, British and United States material for which ammunition is difficult to provide.

But while these preparations are slowly under way, with the erstwhile dictator now being categorized by cynical Thais as "the tiger who lost his claws," the Communist machinery with which to threaten Thailand with a coup is being set in motion. It is when she is outflanked by Indo-China, Marshal Pibul, who granted recognition to Bao Dai against the popular wishes of nervous Thais, is fully aware of these machinations.

Fifth column
The Chinese minority of 3,000,000, out of a total population of about 18,000,000 in Thailand, is being welded into a fifth column. It is active and influential and controls a large share of the national economy. China is the traditional threat to Thailand. Under the Kuomintang, the Chinese minority here was organized by Chungking and inculcated with the idea that its prior allegiance was to China.

The Peking Communist regime merely took over this machine. Furthermore, the Communist party, banned for years, was legalized by Thailand to avoid a Soviet veto when she wished to join the United Nations.

Small number of Thais
The bulk of the Communist party is Chinese, although there is a small Thai appendage. The Chinese Chuan Min To and the Thai Mahachon are the official party organs. Most Chinese-language papers in Thailand now are infected with the party line. This warns that Communism is so powerful it swept over China despite everything the United States could do, therefore, the sensible thing is to accept it when it comes to Thailand.

It is emphasized that such a development is "inevitable" and this has a strong impact on Oriental psychology. Many men and merchants, many of whom have families in South China, are being shaken down for funds. Most of the rice mills are run by Chinese with Chinese labourers. The latter and dockyard workers have organized Communist-controlled trade unions. New workers from China are being shipped in.

EXECUTIONERS MUST BEHAVE
London, May 22. Britain's public executioners must conduct themselves discreetly before, during and after an execution, the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Jowitt, highest judicial authority in Britain told Parliament.

Britain has now two official hangmen, he told questioners in the House of Lords, and four assistant hangmen.

The assistants are paid three guineas for each hanging, plus their expenses. Lord Jowitt did not reveal the fee or the names of the two permanent executioners. —Associated Press.

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STRONG FRANCE ESSENTIAL

Washington, May 21.

Lord Todder, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, said today that a Western victory in the race to rearm adequately before Russia has many atom bombs depends heavily on increased military power in France.

He expressed the belief also that Central Europe, as well as Europe West of the Rhine, must be made secure to prevent or defeat aggression.

And he declared that continued American aid is vital to achieve such security.

Lord Todder's views were expressed in an interview, his first since being called from retirement to become Britain's number one military representative in the United States.

The former Deputy Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces that liberated France and the Low Countries in World War Two is now the British member of the Permanent Working Group of the North Atlantic Military Committee. As such he works with General Omar Bradley of the U.S. and Lieutenant-General Paul E. Harkness. In addition, he is head of the British military mission in this country.

Amplifying his statement that Central and Western Europe must be made secure, Lord Todder puffed on his pipe and said:

"This is a struggle of ideologies. We have to win it psychologically and morally. Europe is the birthplace of democracy. I think we could go astray if we drew a line on a military map and said, 'the Rhine is the thing.'" —Associated Press.

COUNTER-CHARGES BY RUSSIANS
London, May 21.

The Soviet paper "Izvestia" answered Anglo-American pledges of continued aid to Turkey and Iran today with charges that American help was ruining the two nations' economies. "Izvestia" charges were broadcast by Radio Moscow.

"Izvestia" said Turkey's economy had been "driven into dire straits" with American aid. It added that the "intervention of American imperialism" in Iranian affairs had led to the collapse of Iranian industry and said that conditions were better in countries of the Soviet East. —United Press.

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RUSSIAN TRAWLER MYSTERY DEEPENS

Falmouth, May 21.

Thirty Russian fishing trawlers and a mother ship, which stirred speculation by anchoring in Falmouth Bay, left at noon today and within a few hours headed into another British harbour.

The ships sailed Westward from Falmouth Bay, but merely rounded a Cape and stopped a few hours later off the fishing village of Porthleven, in Mounts Bay, near the tip of Cornwall.

ISSARAKS THREAT IN CAMBODIA

Phnompenh, May 21.

A highly reliable Cambodian source says: Ho Chi-minh's Communist operations in Indo-China are being aided by an agreement with Cambodian dissidents, called Issarak.

Official French sources disclosed that about 3,000 Communist troops have invaded Cambodia and have opened a corridor to Thailand to obtain smuggled arms.

Infiltration has recently been increased, the French said.

Traffic on the 250-mile railway from Phnompenh to the Thailand border leading to Bangkok is now being disrupted frequently.

The Issarak, whose name is a contraction meaning "League for Independence of Cambodia," came into being shortly after the Japanese war.

They fall into six large independent units which Cambodian officials say are split as follows: Nulien, opposed only to the French; Communist-influenced bands and ordinary bandits who use the Issarak name.

The French army garrison of about 6,000 has been concentrated against the invaders and is regularly reinforced from the French army of 150,000 that is fighting in the North. There also are some 5,000 Cambodian regulars under French officers.

Cambodia's popular 28-year-old King Norodom Sihanouk Varmen has succeeded in winning the allegiance of some of the Issaraks, but activities of both Issarak and Ho's invaders show a threatening increase.

Cambodia, of which Phnompenh is the capital, is one of three Indo-China States which obtained internal autonomy with the French Union last year and have been recognised by the United States and other Western powers. The others are Vietnam and Laos. Vietnam has 21,000,000 population, compared with 3,500,000 in Cambodia and about 1,000,000 in Laos.

Ho Chi-minh's Communist organisation of Vietnam calls itself the "Republic of Vietnam" and has been recognised by Communist China, Russia and satellites.—Associated Press.

TB MENACE IN PORTUGAL

Lisbon, May 21.

Between 60,000 and 70,000 Portuguese suffer from tuberculosis, official statistics revealed, and 13,000 persons die each year from the disease.

The death rate is the highest for tuberculosis victims in Europe. The sickness rate is double that for all other diseases in Portugal combined.—United Press.

The 'danger' age in marriage

London, May 22.

Suggestions for helping married couples between the "dangerous" ages of 40 and 50 were made yesterday by the Rev. John Crowlesmith, vice-chairman of the National Marriage Guidance Council.

He was speaking at the resumed conference of the Council at Rustington, Sussex.

"Between those ages," Mr. Crowlesmith said, "many married couples let themselves go. The woman ceases to try and make herself attractive."

"The man also tends to get slovenly and does not bother about his appearance. Both begin to develop the middle-age spread."

"It is at this time that tactful advice should be given to them on how to care for themselves, how to dress, and how to make the best of their appearance."

Drift to Club

"Another danger at this time is for couples to get absorbed in separate interests and to drift away from each other. The man spends all his time at the club while the woman is always playing bridge."

"There is often a tendency at this time for one of the partners to try and dominate the other. The wife may become shrill, which causes her husband to become sullen. It may even drive him to seek himself by going off with a younger woman."

"Money troubles are another cause of difficulty in middle age marriage. It may either be that the children having grown up, money is more plentiful and there are disputes as to how it should be spent."

"It may be that the combined earnings of the wife and the children are greater than those of the husband who begins to feel himself of no account in the home."

"Sheet anchor"

"To meet this difficulty I think that family councils on how the money should be spent are useful."

"Sometimes the home in which the couple have lived all their married life acted as a sheet anchor at this difficult stage."

Among his suggestions for helping couples over this period were week-ends away together and a weekly "night out" at the theatre or the cinema.

Sometimes changing the rooms of the home round or altering the position of the furniture would help.

They would screen espionage, seize all ships and imprison all crews."

An Admiralty spokesman stated that the passage of the Russian ships was perfectly lawful and no military significance was attached to it. The captain of the Tambov said the trawlers were on the way to the Black Sea.—Associated Press, United Press and Reuter.

WAR GAMES IN BAY OF BISCAY

Aboard HMS Implacable, May 21.

With the weather closing and high seas predicted, cruisers and destroyers of the British Home Fleet are leaving Portland tonight to rendezvous in the Bay of Biscay with Dutch and French ships for manoeuvres as an Atlantic Pact fleet.

This force from Portland is to meet the 23,000-ton aircraft carrier Implacable tomorrow at 11 a.m.

The combined British force is to be taken two hours later off Douarnenez, South of Brest, under the command of the Dutch Vice-Admiral J. L. Willinge who controls the exercise which will be known under the name of "Activity."

The Dutch Fleet will include the 13,000-ton aircraft-carrier Karel Doorman, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Willinge.

Rear-Admiral Slater will command the British Fleet.

One of the main points of the exercise is to perfect communications.

For this purpose the British and American navies have standardised procedure and the process of standardisation is now being carried out through all the fleets with English as the No. 1 language.—Reuter.

Trygve Lie to fly to U.S.

Lake Success, May 21.

The United Nations Secretary General, Trygve Lie, will fly directly to New York on Wednesday instead of sailing on Thursday in the Queen Elizabeth as planned.

Mr. Lie, returning from Moscow, where he conferred with Marshal Joseph Stalin and other Russian leaders on means of ending the cold war, will leave London on Wednesday. Immediately after conferences with the Prime Minister, Clement Attlee, and the Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, yesterday, he conferred with the French Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman, and President Vincent Auriol and plans to confer tomorrow with the Prime Minister, Georges Bidault.

Mr. Lie will leave by boat train for his London conferences. He will arrive here on Thursday morning via Pan American Airways.—United Press.

Meeting of Turk Assembly

Ankara, May 21.

The Turkish Assembly, meeting tomorrow for the first time since the Democratic Party general election landslide last Sunday, is expected to elect 63-year-old M. Celal Bayar, a banker, to the Presidency.

President Ismet Inönü, the leader of the Republican People's Party, which has ruled Turkey for 27 years, will become leader of the Opposition with only 52 Parliamentary seats against 434 held by the Democrats.

M. Bayar had earlier announced that he would not look for office wishing to remain merely as the leader of his party, but he succumbed to rank and file pressure and yesterday was chosen by the Democrat Parliamentary group to be elected.—Reuter.

U.S. ARMS FOR FRANCE

Cherbourg, May 21.

The third consignment of United States military material for France—mainly aircraft engines, destined for Indo-China—arrived here today.

The first cargo of combat planes for France under the arms aid programme was sent in March. The French aircraft carrier Dixmude sailed from Norfolk, Virginia, on May 12 with a second cargo of 150 American Navy fighters and bombers.—Reuter.

"Pimpernel" rescuer



Wing Commander Donald Shaw, 44, of Petersfield, Hampshire, landed at London Airport with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Mary Kukucava and daughter Pavlina, 6. Assisted by helpers within Czechoslovakia, he speeded their escape into Germany with Mary's husband, Karel. The Kukucavas were under constant watch by Czech Secret Police, living in dread of arrest. Safe in Nurnberg, Mrs. Kukucava refused to reveal details of the escape, adding, "my husband still has relations in Prague." Photo shows: Mrs. Kukucava (extreme right), and her daughter Pavlina on their arrival at London Airport from Frankfurt. With them, are Wing Commander Donald Shaw who assisted their escape, Mrs. Shaw (left) who is Mrs. Kukucava's sister, and her mother. (AP Photo).

Mines, planes and submarines are the main threat

London, May 22.

Research into methods of combating the fast submarine and the latest types of mines which cannot be dealt with by orthodox sweeping methods is being pursued by the Admiralty. With the disappearance of any potential enemy with a large surface fleet, the threat is no longer in the battleship or other large warship, but in the submarine, the air and the mine.

This was the gist of a statement which Viscount Hall, First Lord of the Admiralty, made in the House of Lords. He was replying to a debate on naval affairs.

Several of the Navy's submarines were being converted to fast electric drive, said Lord Hall.

Among the counter-measures to the threat of the fast submarine was a prototype anti-submarine vessel which was being ordered this year, and which would be fast enough to deal with such boats.

New frigates

There was also being developed an anti-submarine frigate. This might be turned out cheaply in large numbers.

He also revealed what action is being taken in the near future to deal with the potential threat of mines. With their latest numerous variations they might well prove a greater threat to

shipping than those of the last war.

A special experimental mine-sweeping flotilla is to be commissioned this year. More flotillas will be operating for training purposes. (The Navy has now 10 active mine-sweepers. Two are devoted to training duties and 54 are in reserve.)

Reserves of 70,000

Referring to the Navy's manpower Lord Hall said nearly 70,000 officers and men in the organised reserves were immediately available.

That number was expected to be increased by about 7,000 during the next 12 months.

H.M.S. Hawke, the "upper yardmen" college near Southampton—where officer-candidates from the lower deck receive preliminary training—is soon to be incorporated into the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. The move will take place in the autumn.

especially orchids. She even went on a slimming diet last year along with the President.

Now Mrs. Truman, who recently observed her 55th birthday, actually seems to enjoy her role. She poses agreeably for cameramen, is more comfortable with the Press.

One feels that she still hankers to do her own housework, still prefers to meet old Missouri friends at attending White House functions and State dinners.

The First Lady has steadfastly refused to hold Press conferences or to make speeches. She would rather exchange recipes and household hints with friends.

She has left the speech-making, the news conferences and policy statements to her husband throughout his entire career.

Nevertheless, she is considered a strong source of personal support during Mr. Truman's political battles.

The President calls her the "boss." He reads his speeches to her. He values her judgment. She never fails to extend a warm greeting to dignitaries and is fast becoming one of the most popular First Ladies ever to live in the White House.—Associated Press.

Freak storms in England

London, May 21.

Large hailstones and thunder and lightning, accompanied a series of freak whirlwind storms that struck Central and South East England today, caused death, widespread damage and floods.

Worst hit appeared to be Bedfordshire, where two people were killed in a three-hour storm. Nearly an inch of rain fell in an hour, and large hailstones, said to be as large as pigeon eggs, accompanied lightning and thunder.

The two people killed were struck while running for shelter. Three other people were injured at the same time.

Flood waters from the Ouse reached a depth of three feet in some parts of Bedford. Five golfers were injured by lightning on a golf course near Watford.

In London, firemen were busy for many hours dealing with floods caused by burst mains.—Reuter.

ARCTIC FLOODING DANGER

Columbus, Ohio, May 21.

A group of 20 scientists will begin investigations this week near the Arctic Circle to determine whether the world's great ice sheets may eventually be drowned in water from melting Polar ice caps.

One of the members of the group is Professor Richard Goldthwait of Ohio State University geology department. He will study the Baffin Island ice cap which is 90 miles long and 40 miles wide. He hopes to determine whether this model size ice cap is shrinking as a result of gradual warming of the world's climate.

The expedition is sponsored by the Arctic Institute of North America. Members set out for Baffin last week by Royal Canadian Air Force planes from Montreal and made the last leg of the trip in small ski-equipped planes.

Scientists recently became interested in the problem of melting ice caps on the North and South Poles since about 10 per cent of the world's surface is covered by ice.

Experts said that if all the world's glacial ice melted, the sea level would rise 150 feet, inundating many important seaports including New York and London. Some leading glaciologists believe the ice has already begun to melt.

Baffin Island ice cap is considered excellent for study since it is a relic of a great ice sheet that once covered North America as far South as Northern Ohio.—United Press.

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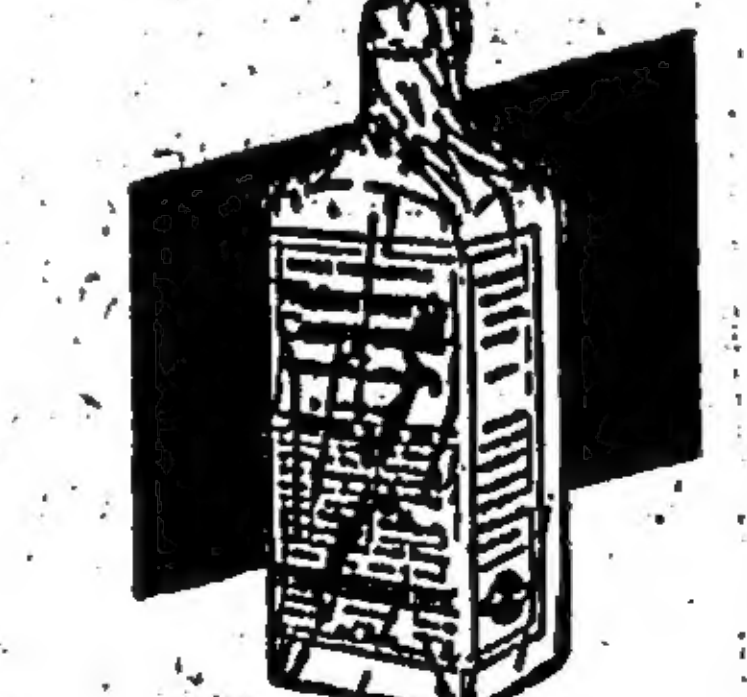
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He's defying death

Ingvar Andersson, 27-year-old student from Bollstena, Swe-
den, defied death in an attempt to catch the eye of a circus
proprietor and fulfill his ambition to become a circus acrobat.
His attempt took the form of a slack-wire performance on a
telephone cable stretched over a canyon 250 metres deep. The
crowd which gathered to watch him thinned out as many be-
came afraid to watch, but the remainder applauded vigorously
and Ingvar feels he has not wasted his time. (AP Photo).Adenauer backs
Schuman plan
for steel poolCologne, May 21.
The West German Chancellor, Konrad Adenauer,
said today that the Schuman Plan to pool
French and German coal and steel output
would eliminate French-German friction over
the Saar.
With the Saar output going into the common pool,
the question of whether the Saar was French
or German would lose its significance, he said.Dr. Adenauer addressed a
North Rhine-Westphalian State
election campaign rally of his
Right of Centre Christian De-
mocratic Union (CDU) in
this Cathedral city, where he
was once mayor.The Saar, coal rich basin on the
French-German border, has been
a bone of contention between the
two countries for more than 150
years.It became German in a plebis-
cite prior to World War II. After
the war, the French promised it
virtual autonomy in return for
rights to its coal production.Dr. Adenauer expects to confer
on Tuesday and Wednesday, pre-
sumably in the Basin vicinity,
with Jean Monnet, French econo-
mic planner.M. Monnet is credited with hav-
ing worked closely with the
French Foreign Minister, M.
Robert Schuman, on details of the
plan.

Call to Germany

With its possibility of burying
old French-German animosities
the plan has caused a sensation
in diplomatic circles rivalingthat of the Marshall Plan for
European Recovery.
Dr. Adenauer called upon West
Germany to accept an invitation to
join the European Council and
to take all necessary steps to
make the Schuman Plan a reality.
Important and decisive nego-
tiations on it should not be carried
on by politicians but by experts with
a broad understanding of econo-
mics.Dr. Adenauer said that on the
German side representatives of
workers would have a part in the
negotiations.—Associated Press.GERMAN PARTY
ACCUSES RUSSIAHamburg, May 21.
The West German Socialist
Party accused Russia today of
trying to foment civil war be-
tween East and West Germany.
A resolution intended to warn
the world of developments in the
Soviet zone of Germany was
adopted unanimously by the
Socialists at their fourth conven-
tion since the war.It accused Soviet officers of
training a Russian zone "People's
Police" in the form of an army to
wage civil war.
Passage of the resolution gave
the backing of West Germany's
second strongest political party to
numerous accusations that
Russia is rebuilding the old Ger-
man army under Communist
banners. The most recent esti-
mates place the size of the force
at 40,000 men.—Associated Press.HELPS
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Ammunition
plant blows
up in IndiaBombay, May 21.
An ammunition plant blew
up today in the city of
Gwalior in Central India and
killed 25 workers, the police
reported.
The building, situated in
the main business centre of
the mediaeval city, collapsed.
The police believed an ac-
cidental fire was responsible
for the explosion.—United
Press.

SLOVAK PURGE

Prague, May 21.
The newspaper "Lidove Noviny"
today reported a new purge of
Slovakia's universities.In a despatch from Bratislava,
Slovak capital, it said "that the
purge was demanded by repre-
sentatives of students' organiza-
tions who called for the removal
of 'professors and students who
who have not yet acquired a
progressive Socialist opinion and
who cling stubbornly to bour-
geois nationalist ideas.'"The newspaper said that the
students made their demand at a
meeting with M. Gancst Sykora,
new Member for Education on
the Slovak Board of Trustees,
who is reported to have told
them that the Government was
not content to have university
professors who meekly paid lip
service to Socialism.—Reuter.EARTHQUAKE WRECKS
HISTORIC PERU CITYCuzco, Peru, May 21.
A violent earthquake wrecked this historic
Peruvian city early today, toppling two of its
principal buildings and ruining many homes.
Many persons were believed to have been killed
by the disastrous quake, but no exact estimate
of casualties was immediately possible.In Lima, the Government
said that by 4.15 p.m. the
Cuzco authorities had counted
50 dead and 250 injured.Thousands of survivors fled the
devastated city and troops moved
into the city during the day to aid
in salvage and relief work.
As the quake struck the ancient
capital of the Incas, the towers of
the Churches of Santo Domingo
and Berlin fell and the National
College of Sciences was partly
destroyed. An undetermined
number of homes was destroyed
by the earthquake, in some cases
trapping sleeping occupants under
the wreckage of tumbling walls
and roofs.The panic-stricken population
stumbled through rubble-strewn
streets, hampering the digging
out of the dead and injured.The earthquake struck at 1.35
a.m. and lasted only a few seconds,
but was strong enough to knock
down structures which had stood
for centuries, sending up a great
cloud of dust which hours later
still filled the thin mountain air.The Government Palace in
Lima said an estimated 20 per
cent of the structures in Cuzco
were totally or partially destroy-
ed.Among them were such historic
landmarks as the Santo Domingo
Church and the National College
of Sciences.
Planes carrying doctors, nurses
and medicines prepared to take
off from Lima for the three-hour
flight to the stricken city.Cuzco, the ancient capital of the
Incas, was founded 900 years ago.
It was the capital of the vast In-
dian empire which endured until
the Spanish conquerors led by
Francisco Pizarro, defeated the
last of the Incas in 1533 and laid
the foundations of modern Peru.
Many of the city's buildings still
boast the massive stone walls of
Inca architecture and most of the
newer structures were made of
comparatively fragile brick.The city is a trade hub of the
vast region in South East Peru and
capital of the province bearing
the same name. Its population is
40,000.—United Press.MEASURES TO
STOP REFUGEESKarachi, May 21.
The Pakistan Government is
to withdraw the special trans-
port facilities across the Sind-
Jodhpur border which were
provided as an emergency
measure during communal dis-
turbances last March.This withdrawal will virtually
seal the border against the entry
of refugees from India.A communique issued by the
Ministry of the Interior stressed
that the special arrangements
had put a heavy strain on the
already inadequate resources of
the metro gauge system which
were urgently required for the
transporting of food grains and
other essential goods.The Pakistan Government has
also decided to re-impose the
permit system which was sus-
pended when the refugee influx
started in March.The communique said, "The
Government do not find any
justification for continuing the
suspension in view of the steps
taken by the officials and non-
officials in India to allay fears
and to instill feeling of security
and confidence into minorities."
—Reuter.

POP



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"FOOCHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m. 29th May
"PRODUCE"	Singapore & Sibiu	5 p.m. 30th May
"KWEIYANG"	Singapore	3 p.m. 8th June

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"SOOCHOW"	Keelung	24th May
"FOYANG"	Tientsin & Tsingtao	24th/25th May
"PAKHOI"	Bangkok	25th/26th May
"FOOCHOW"	Indonesia & Straits	26th May
"PRODUCE"	Sibu	26th May
"YUNNAN"	Korea	27th May
"KWEIYANG"	Bangkok & Saigon	1st/2nd June

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"AGAPENOR"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	13th June
"AENEAS"	U.K. via Straits	27th June
"MARON"	U.K. via Straits	5th July
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NEW BRITISH INDUSTRY IS GOING STRONG

London, May 22.

Britain, caught short of time pieces when war came, has developed a new clock and watch industry.

Starting from scratch five years ago, but with a lot of Government aid, the industry now employs 35,000 craftsmen in 40 factories and plants. They turn out 3,200,000 clocks, 1,000,000 watches and several million time recorders annually.

So far exports are relatively small. They totalled about £1,500,000 during 1948. By 1952 the Ministry of Supply expects exports to be trebled. Britain had the world's largest clock and watch industry 200 years ago. It employed 70,000 artisans who turned out beautifully wrought timepieces marketed throughout the world. Then came mass production in the United States, Germany and other countries. Britain, still relying on skilled handwork, could not compete economically, and the industry declined almost to the vanishing point.

By 1939 the industry's labour force had dropped to a mere 4,000 workers who produced a few high quality clocks and some electric models. The decline in the industry was due mainly to uncompetitive wages from Germany where wage levels were 25 per cent below our own," said D. W. Barrett, Chairman of the British Clock Manufacturers' Association, and General Manager of Britain's largest clock factory.

German subsidy

"German subsidised clock and watch exports to Britain at 40 per cent of the normal export price.

Our protective tariff averaged only 25 per cent, so the task of competing successfully was impossible," he added.

In 1945, the British Government decided the new industry should be re-established. Sir Stafford Cripps, now Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the House of Commons: "Over 7,000,000 watches and about 5,000,000 clocks were imported annually before the war. When war came and we needed to mobilise all the engineering resources we could muster, the inadequacy of the clock and watch industry left a very serious gap in our industrial armory."

The Government offered inducements such as machine tools and dust-free factory sites in Wales and Scotland to the watch makers. Clock and watch manufacturers received special allocations of raw materials and facilities for importing necessary goods unobtainable in Britain.

The carefully nurtured industry grew rapidly. It is still expanding.

Mr. Barrett does not expect exports ever to exceed more than 20 per cent of output, because of high protective tariffs in other countries.

He expressed doubts that German industry, dismantled after the war, would offer much competition for years to come. —Associated Press.

RADIO

Radio Hong Kong broadcasts on a frequency of 845 kilocycles per second and on 5.52 megacycles per second in the 31 metre band, H.K.T.

P.M.

12.10—Broadcast for Schools—"I Was There" (H.K.T.)

12.15—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.

12.32—Popular Variety.

1.00—Radio and Landmark Piano Duo.

1.15—News, Weather Report and Announcements.

1.25—Interlude.

1.30—London Radio Melodics—The Melodics.

2.00—Close Down.

6.00—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.

6.02—Kingsway Symphony Orchestra—Luton Girls Choir—Guest Artists.

6.02—Organ Solo by Guy Watts. (On the Organ of Westminster Cathedral).

6.30—Continued by Radio—Given by Miss Lee Wei Lan and S.K. Lee. (Studio).

6.50—Francisco Lomuto & His Tango Orchestra.

7.00—London Promenade Orchestra.

7.10—"Letter from America"—By Allister Cooke. (London Relay).

7.15—Music and Screen—Favourite—Dr. Allen Woods. (Studio).

8.00—World News and News Analysis. (London Relay).

8.15—Bert Gillette at the Hammond Organ.

8.30—"Gilbert & Sullivan"—Excerpts from "The Gondoliers".

9.00—"From the Editor's Desk" (London Relay).

9.10—Weather Report.

9.11—"Forum of the Air"—Members: Allen Baker, Len Barker, Question Master: Norman Tucker. (Studio).

9.47—"Time for Music"—BBC Midland Light Orchestra. (H.K.T.)

10.10—"Musical News"—By J. M. Barrie with Phyllis Nelson-Terry. (H.K.T.)

10.40—Tummy Dances and His Orchestra—Some old favourites.

11.00—Radio News Reel. (London Relay).

11.15—Weather Report.

11.16—Goodnight Music.

11.30—Close Down.

Reditfusion

A.M.

7.00—Up With The Sun.

7.30—Musical Clock.

7.45—Ed. A. Keller Programme.

8.00—News & Weather Forecast.

8.15—Radio News Reel. (London Relay).

9.00—Morning Music.

9.30—Tuesday's Favourite Classics.

10.30—Morning Melody.

P.M.

12.00—J.K.K. Stock Exchange.

12.10—B.B.C. School Broadcast.

12.32—Light Music.

1.00—Swing.

1.15—News.

1.30—From The Show.

2.00—Variety Calls The Tune.

4.00—The Newtime Trio.

4.15—Tropicans.

4.30—Vocally Yours.

5.00—Movie Time.

5.30—Children's Corner.

5.45—Music Makers.

6.00—Radio Headlines.

6.30—Piano Playhouse.

6.45—Errolyn De Souza—Soprano—from Rediffusion Studios, Singapore.

7.00—Music Carpet.

7.15—Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto in E Minor.

7.45—Listen To Leibert.

8.00—B.B.C. News.

8.10—Local News.

8.15—Sammy Kaye and His Orchestra.

8.30—Request Show.

9.00—The Blue Bird.

9.15—Cast of Waltzes.

9.30—"Free For All".

10.00—Local News.

10.15—Bally.

11.00—The Dance Show.

11.15—Music and Melodics.

11.30—Standard.

11.50—Close Down.



One of Thailand's most beautiful women—22-year-old Chatchani Lamsam—is pictured in London. She will take a two-year course in citizenship and secretarial work at Ashridge College. Chatchani means "Moonlight" in Siamese. (AP Photo).

Sahara was not always desert

London, May 22.

The Sahara was not always a desert, and the United Nations thinks it can grow crops there once more.

Ritchie Calder, UN food official, recently studied the ruins of ancient Carthage to find out where the Carthaginians drilled their wells and grew their crops.

"There is no doubt that the population of what is now Tunisia was at least twice what it is today," Mr. Calder said, in a series of articles in the "New Statesmen and Nation".

Supporting evidence was the case of Hannibal's elephants. "Where did they come from?" he asked.

Colonel Quenard, Military Governor of the French Sahara, answered, "From the valley of the Guir," a Wadi near the mountains of Morocco. Suetonius Paulinus, in 47 A.D., found elephants, lions, panthers and reptiles there.

Mr. Calder found nothing but naked desert, but it will not be so much longer. Agricultural developments now beginning there will bring back into production 60,000 acres of rich soil, he said.

Nomads were most to blame for the desert, Mr. Calder claimed. They burnt the sparse desert bushes to make tea, and the rare but torrential rains eroded the loose soil. He thought a short cut to water supplies could be found through archaeology—if archaeologists would turn their attention from palaces and be useful about elms.

He discovered an enormous cistern, a system of man-made canals (2,000 years old), more impressive than the achievement of the Royal Engineers in a headquarters shelter nearby.

Old desert civilisations had been lost through neglect or nomad invasion, and modern man's struggle would have to be ceaseless, he said.—United Press.

IRAQI JEWS IN ISRAEL

Tel Aviv, May 21.

The first 250 Iraqi Jews arrived at Lydda airport this week in the "Ali Baba" airlift operation.

The Premier, David Ben Gurion, greeted the first arrivals with an appeal to his party to help Israel absorb newcomers. Some 4,000 Iraqi Jews are expected to come here monthly according to plan. Thus, almost before the "Magic Carpet" operation, transferring Yemen's Jews here was completed, Iraqi Jews are starting to pour in.

The Premier expects some 2,000 young men to register before June 28.—United Press.

THAKIN NU IN AMSTERDAM

Amsterdam, May 21.

Thakin Nu, the Prime Minister of Burma, arrived here from London today with his wife and several high Burmese officials.

Thakin Nu, who had been invited by the Dutch Government to visit Holland, will visit several large co-operative concerns during his four-day stay in Holland. The visitors today made a boat trip through the Amsterdam Harbour and canal, accompanied by the Amsterdam Mayor. They will leave for Italy next week on their way back home.—Reuter.

VENICE TRAGEDY

Venice, May 21.

At least 12 children were drowned today near the village of Boscochiara, in Venice Province, when a bridge collapsed under a religious procession.

The parish priest leading the procession and about 50 children, many of them in white Communion dresses, were flung into the rapid Garzone River.

Thirty-eight of the children were saved by their frantic parents, who were bringing up the rear of the procession. The priest saved himself by clinging to the wreckage of the bridge.

Eight bodies had tonight been recovered and at least another four children are missing with no hope of being found alive.—Reuter.

HORNER OFF TO CONTINENT

London, May 21.

Mr. Arthur Horner, the Communist Secretary of the National Union of Mineworkers, left here by air today for Dusseldorf to attend a two-day international conference of metal workers and mine workers.

He will attend another international miners' conference in Austria during his stay.—Reuter.

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a.s. "CARPENTH"	1st June	8th June
a.s. "CORVU"	1st June	8th June
Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.		
HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	DUE LONDON
a.s. "CANTON"	10th July	10th July
a.s. "CARPENTH"	10th July	10th July
a.s. "CORVU"	10th July	10th July
a.s. "CANTON"	1st September	1st September
a.s. "CARPENTH"	1st September	1st September
a.s. "CORVU"	1st September	1st September
a.s. "CANTON"	24th November	24th November
a.s. "CHUBAN"	24th November	24th November

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OUTWARDS	DUE HONGKONG	FROM
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	sails 9th June	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

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a.s. "PURNIA"	In port	from Persian Gulf, Bombay, Colombo & Straits.
	sails 25th May	for Japan.
a.s. "PUNDUA"	due 30th May	from Persian Gulf, Bombay & Straits.
	sails 31st May	for Japan.

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Mixed welcome for Soccer score plan

London, May 21.

The President of the Football League, Mr. Arthur Drowry, hint that the present points system needs changing and that more prizes should be awarded for goal scoring received a mixed welcome from English Football League officials.

Mr. Drowry dropped the hint during the banquet which followed England's 4-1 victory over Belgium, adding: "After seeing the match today I think that something may be done about it."

A leading football legislator, Mr. Wagstaff-Simmons, Director of Tottenham Hotspurs, was not very impressed with the idea. He pointed out that any alterations to the system could not take effect next season as it was not on the agenda of the League's annual meeting on June 3.

"I do not know what Mr. Drowry has in mind, but experience over the last 60 years has shown that the simple points system of two points for a win, one for a draw and none for a loss, is the most satisfactory."

Chelsen's secretary-manager, Mr. Billy Birrell, was more enthusiastic about what he called an intriguing idea.

"I am heartily in favour of any bonus or incentives to make football brighter. I have never heard of such a scheme proposed before and I do not know how it would be worked," he said.

Against the idea was Mr. Jimmy Seed, manager of Charlton. He thought the present system was good enough and that any undue accent on goal scoring might affect the development of other phases of the game.

Apparently the reason for the suggested change being raised by Mr. Drowry was the fact that the present system leads to too much concentration on defence.

After all, a club which does not concede a goal must gain at least a point, the players and fans know. One scheme suggested in football circles is the award of one point for a draw.

Two for a win by a one-goal margin, three for a two-goal margin and so on. This, it is thought, would produce an enterprising type of football.—Reuter.

SNEAD'S WIN

Los Angeles, May 21.

After losing away a three-stroke lead, Sammy Snead rallied to win the Western Open golf championship today by a single stroke with a four-round total of 282.

Right behind him at 283 were the veterans E. J. (Dutch) Harrison, who missed a five-foot putt for a tie on the 18th, and Jim

ROYAL MAIL

SINGAPORE, JAVA PORTS and MACASSAR

SHIP	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"VAN HEUTS"	24th May	28th May
"TJIBODAS"	31st May	10th June
"TJIBODAS"	5th June	30th June
"TJIBODAS"	25th June	1st July

*not calling Singapore
*only to Singapore, Penang & Bel Deli

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA & SOUTH AMERICA

SHIP	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TJIBODAS"	10th June	14th June
"BERG"	14th June	18th June
"TJIBODAS"	18th June	22nd June
"TJIBODAS"	22nd June	26th June
"TJIBODAS"	26th June	30th June
"TJIBODAS"	30th June	4th July
"TJIBODAS"	4th July	8th July
"TJIBODAS"	8th July	12th July

JAPAN

SHIP	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TJIBODAS"	24th May	28th May
"TJIBODAS"	31st May	10th June
"TJIBODAS"	5th June	30th June
"TJIBODAS"	25th June	1st July

Agents: HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA

SHIP	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"RYNKER"	early June	early July
"LANGLESCOT"	early July	early Aug.
"MARIEKERK"	early Aug.	early Sept.

Through B/L issued to Mediterranean and Northern European ports.

JAPAN

SHIP	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"RYNKER"	5th June	early July
"LANGLESCOT"	early July	early Aug.
"MARIEKERK"	early Aug.	early Sept.

KING'S BUILDING, TELEPHONES: 20015 TO 20017
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SHIP	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"STEEL SURVEYOR"	22nd June	22nd June
"STEEL EXECUTIVE"	23rd July	23rd July

Tanks available for Bulk Oil.

SAILINGS TO SAIGON, BANGKOK & DJAKARTA (BATAVIA)

SHIP	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"STEEL SEAFARER"	24th June	24th June
"STEEL ROVER"	16th July	16th July
"STEEL ADMIRAL"	16th Aug.	16th Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

SHIP	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"STEEL SEAFARER"	24th June	24th June
"STEEL ROVER"	16th July	16th July
"STEEL ADMIRAL"	16th Aug.	16th Aug.

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ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

SHIP	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
m.v. "BALI"	30th May	30th May
m.v. "HAI HING"	3rd June	3rd June
m.v. "SUMATRA"	End June	End June
m.v. "MINDORO"	End July	End July

SAILINGS TO EUROPE

SHIP	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
m.v. "BALI"	15th June	15th June
m.v. "SUMATRA"	15th July	15th July

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

WORLD RICE CROPS AT PRE-WAR LEVEL

Hong Kong Stock Exchange

A dull and uninteresting market.

GOVT. LOANS	INSURANCE	SHIPPING
4% Loan 1945-1946 98b.	Canton Ins. 280b.	H.K. & S. M. 110b.
5% Loan 1945-1946 98b.	Union Ins. 640b.	Indo-China (Ind.) 92b.
5% Loan 1945-1946 98b.	China Underwriters 4b.	Indo-China (Ind.) 92b.
H.K. & S. Bank 125b.	H.K. Fire Ins. 200b.	Indo-China (Ind.) 92b.
Chartered Bank 49 1/2b.		Indo-China (Ind.) 92b.
Mercantile Bank 49 1/2b.		Indo-China (Ind.) 92b.
Bank of East Asia 101b.		Indo-China (Ind.) 92b.

MINING	LANDS, HOTELS & BLDGS.	PUBLIC UTILITIES
H.K. Mines 101b.	H. & S. Hotels 110b.	H.K. Tramways 101b.
	H.K. Lands 110b.	Indo-China (Ind.) 92b.
	Shanghai Lands 110b.	Indo-China (Ind.) 92b.
	Shanghai Docks 110b.	Indo-China (Ind.) 92b.
	Shanghai Docks 110b.	Indo-China (Ind.) 92b.
	Shanghai Docks 110b.	Indo-China (Ind.) 92b.

INDUSTRIALS	STORES, ETC.	MISCELLANEOUS
Cold. Mfg. 101b.	Dairy Farms 110b.	China Eastern 110b.
Cement 110b.	Watson 110b.	China Eastern 110b.
H.K. Hops 110b.	L. C. 110b.	China Eastern 110b.
	Sincere 110b.	China Eastern 110b.
	China Eastern 110b.	China Eastern 110b.
	China Eastern 110b.	China Eastern 110b.

COTTONS	RUBBER, ETC. COMPANIES	PAL TRAFFIC AGREEMENTS
Erco 110b.	Alma Estates 110b.	San Francisco, May 21.
	Anglo-Dutch 110b.	Philippine Air Lines has completed traffic agreements with
	Anglo-Java 110b.	seven domestic airlines to the
	Indo-China 110b.	U.S. to provide scheduled service
	Indo-China 110b.	to this country; the company will
	Indo-China 110b.	be notified.—Associated Press

Washington, May 21. World rice production has again reached pre-war levels and may exceed it during the 1950 to 1951 season, according to international food experts attached to the United Nations.

During the coming season there may be surpluses in Western producing nations but post-war shortages in the Orient are expected to continue.

This, says the Food and Agriculture Organization in a world rice survey, is likely to be the result of short crops in the East, growing population and lack of means to distribute the Western surpluses.

Despite improving production, the volume of rice in international trade continues at about 50 per cent below the pre-war figure, was stated.

The world is expected to produce 147,000,000 tons of rice (paddy) during the 1949 to 1950 season, the FAO said, compared with 149,300,000 tons before the war.

Total exports for 1949 were 3,532,000 metric tons compared with 3,702,000 tons during the period of 1934 to 1938.

Imports during 1949, the FAO said, were about 3,500,000 tons compared with the pre-war average of 3,400,000 tons.

For East countries are expected to produce 486,100,000 tons of paddy during the current season of the world total of 147,000,000 tons. The imports for 1949 to 50 are estimated at 2,783,000 tons compared with 6,400,000 tons annually during the pre-war base period of 1934 to 1938.

Population increases in the Far East is the principal cause for cereal shortages in that area, the report said. While domestic production is about at pre-war levels, imports are below the pre-war figure. The gap between rice supplies and requirements of those regions is being partially filled by increased wheat and coarse grains supplies.

Based on information thus far available the FAO said significant changes both in volume and direction of international rice trade are indicated. Supplies available for export from South East Asia countries are expected to decline.

Burma's current available exports are estimated at 830,000 tons, compared with 1,190,000 tons reported shipped during 1949. Information from French Indo-China is scarce, FAO said, but it expects 1950 exports to be sharply sub-normal. Thailand, however, is reported to have increased supplies for export. Present estimates being 3,000,000 tons, compared with slightly more than 3,000,000 tons for 1949.

The FAO gave these estimates of paddy production for the 1949 to 1950 season: (In millions of metric tons): Burma 4.70, China 44.5, Taiwan 1.05, India 30.6, Indo-China 5.5, Indonesia 7.01, Japan 11.51, South Korea 2.05, Philippines 2.53. The 1949 imports by Far East countries, according to FAO, (in

WEEKLY METALS REVIEW

New York, May 21. Demand for copper continued urgent last week after the long expected price boost of one cent a pound to 20 1/2 cents. Anxious buyers also were seeking far more zinc than was available.

Chinese tungsten ore prices were advanced 50 cents a ton unit to US\$10-US\$10.50, New York. The move was attributed by importers to uncertainty over Chinese Communist policies on supplying the market. European tungsten buyers also were reported to be increasing.

Aluminum prices advanced in the first price change since October 11, 1948. Aluminum in pig and ingot form was advanced a half cent a pound by Aluminum Corporation of America. Prices for other aluminum products will be increased shortly, ALCOA said.

The company said mounting costs caused the upturn. The two-cent-a-pound import tax on copper will be reimposed on July 1, unless Congress acts to extend present legislation suspending it. A bill to continue the tariff extension is awaiting action by the House Ways and Means Committee, which had its hands full in other tax matters.

Supporters of the bill contend that a tariff is needed to protect American miners from the competition of lower cost foreign metal. Opponents—many of them large fabricators of copper—contend that a tariff would soon result in higher copper prices that would cost American consumers millions of dollars. C. Donald Douglas, chairman of Revenue Copper and Brass, wrote to chairman Robert L. Doughton (Democrat, North Carolina), of the House Ways and Means Committee last week saying that reopening of exhausted mines would add only a trickle to domestic supplies and at fantastic prices.

Demand for lead was not as heavy this past week. Zinc traders saw little chance of easing the supply pinch for the next several weeks at least. Quicksilver was being offered last week at US\$70-US\$72 a flask, depending on the size of order. The market was sluggish and oversupplied.

Major non-ferrous metal prices: Copper—20.50 cents a pound, domestic and foreign, New York. Lead—12 cents a pound, New York; foreign, 11.50 cents, Gulf ports. Zinc—12 cents, East St. Louis; Aluminum—17 1/2 cents, ingots; 16 1/2 cents, pigs, shipping points. Antimony—27.75 cents a pound, New York; 25.50 cents, Gulf ports. Laredo, Texas.

Manganese—79.50-88 cents a long ton unit, c.i.f. U.S. ports. Ferro manganese—US\$17-US\$17.50 a gross ton, shipping point. Nickel—42.97 cents, New York; Platinum—US\$70 wholesale; US\$69 retail, New York. Silver—72.75 cents an ounce, New York. Tin, 77 1/2 cents a pound, New York.—Associated Press.

Washington, May 21. The United States produced 4,100,000 tons of steel in the first quarter of 1950, the Foreign Commerce Weekly said today. This was more than 200,000 tons over the production for the same period last year.—Associated Press.

Washington, May 21. Hamilton police said today that special police assigned to Sir Basil Brooke, Premier of Northern Ireland, during his Hamilton visit on Saturday were a routine and precautionary measure accorded to all high ranking dignitaries.

The police assigned 12 officers to Sir Basil's bodyguard in addition to his own personal escort. The police did not anticipate any trouble during Sir Basil's visit, but they were alert for any possibility of trouble on his way back to Toronto from Niagara Falls where he had spent the day.—United Press.

Washington, May 21. The Chilean Government plans to hold a progressively tighter rein on prices and wages to combat inflation, the President, Senor Gabriel Gonzalez Videla, said when he opened Parliament here today.

He emphasized Chile's need to intensify industrialization, so that the country could develop its own raw materials and gradually become independent of foreign goods.—Routier.

Washington, May 21. Korea's 1949 tobacco crop was more than 70,000,000 pounds compared with 1948's 40,000,000 pounds in 1948, the U.S. Department of Commerce reported today.—Associated Press.

Buenos Aires, May 21. Seven employees of the Buenos Aires Market Police Control office were discharged today because they allowed the British ship Andes to dock in a berth reserved for the Argentine liner, President Peron.—United Press.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

The Global Fleet

TO HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN

SHIP	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"President Cleveland"	Arr. May 28	Sails May 29
"General Gordon"	Arr. June 10	Sails June 20
"President Wilson"	Arr. June 10	Sails June 20

TO SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES via JAPAN

SHIP	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"President Harrison"	Arr. June 5	Sails June 7
"President McKinley"	Arr. June 11	Sails June 12

TO NEW YORK, BALTIMORE & BOSTON via PACIFIC COAST & PANAMA

SHIP	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"President Taylor"	Arr. June 10	Sails June 11
"Williamette Victory"	Arr. July 13	Sails July 14

ROUND THE WORLD

VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, COCHIN, BOMBAY, KARACHI, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NEW YORK and BOSTON

SHIP	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"President Van Buren"	Arr. May 24	Sails May 25
"President Jefferson"	Arr. May 28	Sails May 30

TO JAVA & STRAITS

SHIP	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"Williamette Victory"	Arr. June 9	Sails June 10

St. George's Bldg. Tel. 28172/3

BEN LINE

ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
"BENMYVIB"	U.K. via Singapore	on or abt. 11th June
"BENARTY"	"	" 21st June
"BENMORLICH"	"	" 26th June
"BENLONDON"	"	" 2nd July
"BENALDER"	"	" 16th July
"BENAVON"	"	" 26th July

SAILINGS

SHIP	TO	LOADING ON OR ABT.
"BENMACDHUI"	London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg	25th June
"BENAVON"	"	20th July
"BENMYVIB"	Liverpool, Dublin, Rotterdam, Hamburg	Buoy A-10
"BENARTY"	Ghana, Le Havre, London & Hamburg	40th June
"BENMORLICH"	Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, Antwerp & Rotterdam	14th June
"BENALDER"	"	8th July
"BENAVON"	"	31st July

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ARRIVALS

SHIP	FROM	DUE
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"BORL"	"	Abt. 30th May
"TRITON"	"	21st June

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Money Market

US Dollars opened yesterday at HK\$4.07 1/2 and closed at HK\$4.07 1/2. TT opened at HK\$4.15 and closed at HK\$4.15. Sterling was down to HK\$1.23. Australian pounds were slightly lower at HK\$1.23. Pounds remained nominal at HK\$1.23. Nica went up to HK\$1.10. NEI Currencies dropped to HK\$3.50 a 100.

San Francisco, May 21. Philippine Air Lines has completed traffic agreements with seven domestic airlines to the U.S. to provide scheduled service to this country; the company will be notified.—Associated Press

Business operations in America recover

New York, May 21. Record high steel production featured a broad recovery movement in U.S. business operations this week.

Slowed down only temporarily by the short-railroad strike, the small spring boom in business and industry resumed the forward push well fortified with favorable developments.

Included were a strong stock market firmly anchored to a new high since July 1949, a sudden pick-up in business in primary and secondary textile markets, heavy demand for non-ferrous metals, which resulted in a one cent a pound increase in copper prices, and overall industrial production equalling or closely approaching the best figures since the end of the war.

Retail trade also was better this week and new orders for delivery all the way into the mid-summer months. Indicated that merchants expect volume to hold up. Unless there is a new flare-up on the labor front, or developments not now foreseen, economists expect the nation's economy to maintain a swift pace through the remainder of the second quarter.

There still is a large backlog of demand for new motor cars and trucks, new houses and the multitude of things that go to make them a home, and an abundance of other consumer and durable goods. In addition, the current high rate of national income and high employment virtually guarantees

STEEL OUTPUT IN UK

Washington, May 21. The United Kingdom produced 4,100,000 tons of steel in the first quarter of 1950, the Foreign Commerce Weekly said today. This was more than 200,000 tons over the production for the same period last year.—Associated Press.

CHILE TO FIGHT INFLATION

Santiago de Chile, May 21. The Chilean Government plans to hold a progressively tighter rein on prices and wages to combat inflation, the President, Senor Gabriel Gonzalez Videla, said when he opened Parliament here today.

He emphasized Chile's need to intensify industrialization, so that the country could develop its own raw materials and gradually become independent of foreign goods.—Routier.

Washington, May 21. Korea's 1949 tobacco crop was more than 70,000,000 pounds compared with 1948's 40,000,000 pounds in 1948, the U.S. Department of Commerce reported today.—Associated Press.

Buenos Aires, May 21. Seven employees of the Buenos Aires Market Police Control office were discharged today because they allowed the British ship Andes to dock in a berth reserved for the Argentine liner, President Peron.—United Press.

